"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Call Nr: AP 1108825
Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Paulauskas, V. K. (Vil'nyus). On the Approximations of Functions With Their Derivatives. 95

Mention is made of Kolmogorov, A. N.

Polozhiy, G. N. (Kiyev). Integration With Respect to Conjugated Variables. 95-96

Mention is made of Lukomskaya, M. A. and Markushevich, A. I.

There are 5 references, 4 of which are USSR, and 1 English.

Rakhmanov, B. N. (Saratov). On Some Classes of Analytic Functions. 96

Remez, Ye. Ya. (Kiyev). Some Problems Connected With Analyzing the Unique or Multivalued Solution of the Chebyshev Problem for Incompatible Systems of Linear Equation. 97-98

Card 30/80

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULAVA, A.

Our guests from Canada. Rab. i sial. 31 no. 8:4 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Women, Canadian)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

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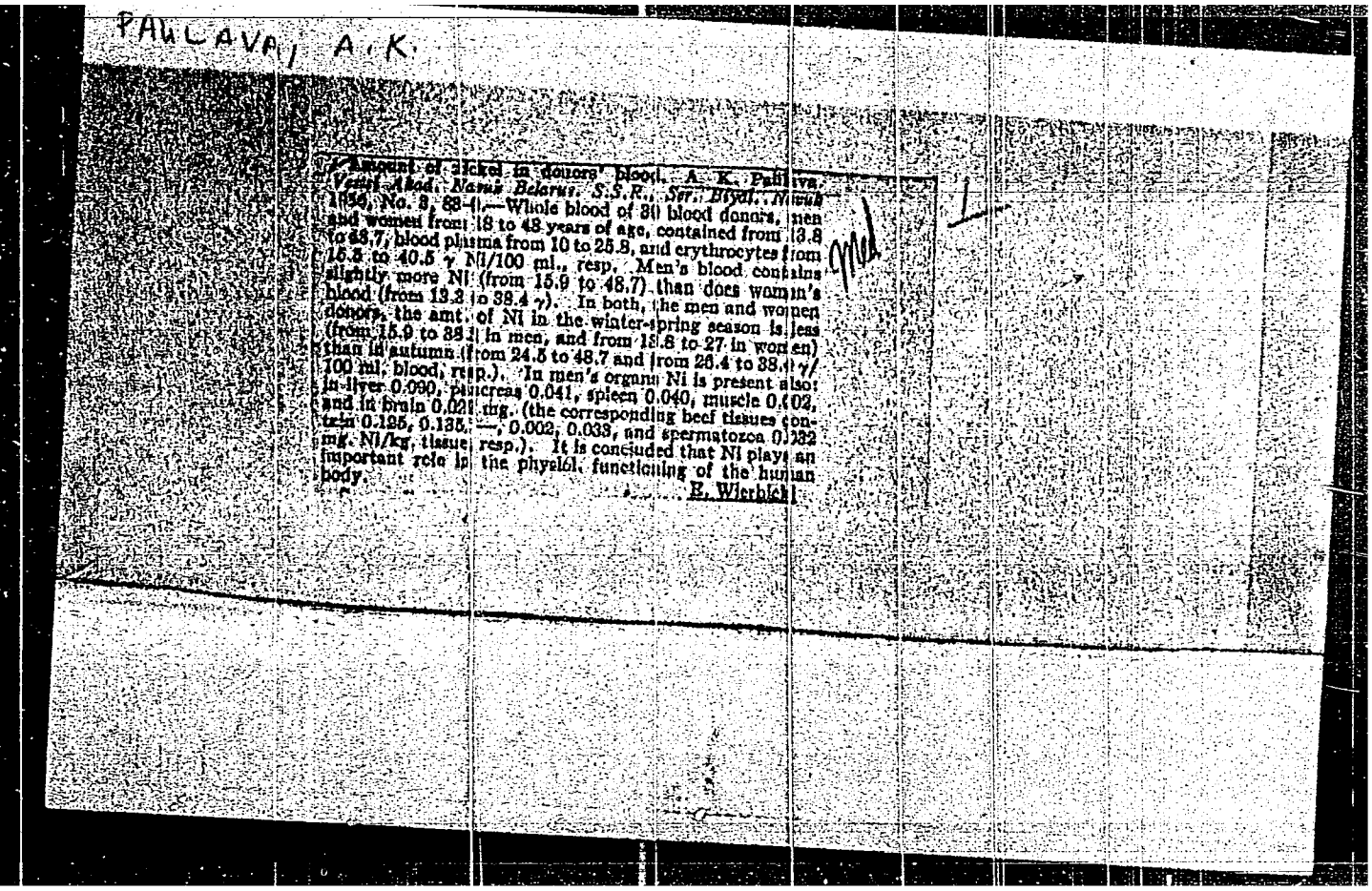

PAULAVA, A. K.

Amount of nickel in donors' blood. A. K. Paulava, *Vesti Akad. Navuk Belarus. S.S.R., Ser. Biyal. Navuk* 1956, No. 3, 88-91.—Whole blood of 80 blood donors, men and women from 18 to 48 years of age, contained from 13.8 to 38.7, blood plasma from 10 to 25.8, and erythrocytes from 16.3 to 40.5 γ Ni/100 ml., resp. Men's blood contains slightly more Ni (from 15.9 to 48.7) than does woman's blood (from 13.2 to 38.4 γ). In both, the men and women donors, the amt. of Ni in the winter-spring season is less (from 15.9 to 38.2 in men, and from 13.8 to 27 in women) than in autumn (from 24.5 to 48.7 and from 26.4 to 38.4 γ/100 ml. blood, resp.). In men's organs Ni is present also: in liver 0.090, pancreas 0.041, spleen 0.040, muscle 0.002, and in brain 0.021 mg. (the corresponding beef tissues contain 0.125, 0.135, —, 0.002, 0.033, and spermatozoa 0.232 mg. Ni/kg. tissue, resp.). It is concluded that Ni plays an important role in the physiol. functioning of the human body.

E. Wierbicki

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PAULAVA, A.K., kandydat medytsynskikh navuk.

Amount of cobalt, copper, and iron in the blood of children in lymphogranulomatosis. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.1:119-127 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(MINERALS IN THE BODY) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

ALEYNIKOV, F.K.; PAULAVICHYUS, R.B. [Paulavicius, R.]

Use of ultrathin sections for a direct electron microscope study of the fine structure of glass. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.B no.1:7-18 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

ALEYNIKOV, F.K.; PAULAVICHYUS, R.B. [Paulavicius, R.]

Determination of the surface tension of glass. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.B no.1:19-31 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

ALEYNIKOV, F.K.; SLIZHIS, V.A.; PAULAVICHYUS, R.B.; DUNDZIS, P.V.

Direct electron microscope study of the fine structure of glass.
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.3:674-676 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Glass)
(Electron microscopy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

L 50543-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pq-4/
Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/HM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5009168 UR/0236/65/000/001/0007/0018 40 39 B

AUTHOR: Aleinikovas, F. (Alemikov, F. K.); Paulavicius, R. (Paulavichyus, R. B.); Parfionovas, V. (Parfenov, V. A.)

TITLE: Use of ultrathin sections in a direct electron-microscopic investigation of the fine structure of glass 15

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 1, 1965, 7-18

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, glass microstructure, quartz glass, multiple component glass, fiberglass, glass heat treatment

ABSTRACT: An electron-microscopic study of ultrathin sections of glass, carried out by the authors for the first time, made it possible to study the fine structure of the following glasses: (1) one-component optical quartz glass; (2) two-component-glasses $Na_2O \cdot 5SiO_2$, $2Na_2O \cdot 5SiO_2$, and $3\ Na_2O \cdot 5SiO_2$; (3) three-component glasses $Na_2O \cdot BeO \cdot 5SiO_2$, $Na_2 \cdot SrO \cdot 5SiO_2$, $Na_2O \cdot BaO \cdot 5SiO_2$, $0.5\ Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot P_2O_5$, and $Na_2O \cdot 9B_2O_3 \cdot 15\ SiO_2$; and various multicomponent glasses. Fiberglass was also studied. The results confirmed the hypothesis that the structure of glass is microinhomogeneous. The experimental data showed that, in accordance with this

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009168

hypothesis, the glasses contain regions of a low degree of ordering measuring 40 to 150 A which differ in composition from the glass skeleton. Sodium borosilicate glasses of the composition $Na_2O \cdot 9B_2O_3 \cdot 15SiO_2$ consist of two immiscible glass phases (one rich in silica, the other rich in sodium oxide and boron oxide). In the course of heat treatment, the silica-rich phase forms a spongy skeleton in which pores of various sizes are filled with the other phase. It was shown for the first time by electron microscopy that the structure of fiberglass is not oriented, but analogous to that of massive glass. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 2 May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, EC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 00

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L 20742-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWI(b) Pq-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5009169 UR/0236/65/000/001/0019/0031

Author: Alekhnikova, Z. (Alyekhnova, Z. K.) Paulavichius, R. (Paulavichyus, R. B.)

TITLE: Determining the surface stresses of glass

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 1, 1965, 19-31

TOPIC TAGS: glass strength, glass heat treatment, glass surface stress, glass microcrack

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out in order to develop a new method of determining surface stresses of glass, free from the drawbacks of the optical polarization method and mechanical methods. A relationship was established between stresses arising in glass under the influence of mechanical loads and heat treatment, and the length of microcracks forming on the surface of glass as a result of the action of the indenter of a PMT-3 instrument. The absolute value of the elongation or reduction of microcracks caused by the same compressive or tensile force depends both on the load on the indenter and on the composition of the glass; the relative value, however, does not depend on these factors. On the basis of the experimental data, a nomogram was constructed by means of which, when the relative change of the microcracks is known, it is possible to determine the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009169

surface tensile stresses (up to 5 kg/mm^2) and surface compressive stresses (up to 25 kg/mm^2) of any glass or other brittle material. From the change in the length of the microcracks, not only the magnitude and sign but also the direction (vector) of the stresses can be determined. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 3 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 11May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S/236/62/000/004/003/009
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Slizhis, V. A., Aleynikov, F. K. and Paulavichyus, R.B.

TITLE: The selection of composition for the production of foamed glass

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR. Trudy. Seriya B, no. 4, 1962, 71-76

TEXT: Sheet window glass, bottle glass and laboratory-prepared SiO_2-Al_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-CaO-MgO-Na_2O-K_2O glasses were investigated in an effort to reduce the required foaming temperature and therefore lower the costs of this processs. The alkali contents of the laboratory glasses were 15 - 17% and 19 - 20%. The specimens were foamed at 620 - 870°C, using 2% (by weight) of north-western Lithuanian limestone from the "Karpenay" deposit as the foaming agent, and their weights by volume were determined as a function of the foaming temperature. It was found that the latter property was considerably raised by small amounts of Al_2O_3, and was lowered

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The selection of ...

by Fe_2O_3 and Na_2O, although large additions of the alkali made the glass hygroscopic. Thus the cheap, Fe-containing bottle glass (from the "Alyalsotas" factory) could be foamed at lower temperatures than the sheet window glass, i.e. at 730 - 830°C with limestone or dolomite, and at 730 - 800°C with coke. At higher temperatures the pores were larger and more uneven. The foaming range could be increased by the addition of CaO and MgO. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1962

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S/236/62/000/002/002/004
E071/E135

AUTHORS: Aleynikov, F.K., Paulavichyus, R.B., and Slizhis, V.A.

TITLE: A study of some physico-mechanical properties of three-component glasses

PERIODICAL: Trudy Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR, Seriya B, 2(29), 1962, 69-94

TEXT: A systematic investigation was made of the microhardness, microstrength (crack resistance) and brittleness of glasses of the following compositions: $R_2O \cdot xRO \cdot 5\ SiO_2$, where R_2O = Li_2O, Na_2O and K_2O; RO = BeO, MgO, CaO, ZnO, SrO, CdO, BaO and PbO; x = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0. In addition, the system $xR_2O \cdot 5\ SiO_2$ and the ternary sodium and calcium silicate system in which the proportions of both sodium and calcium oxide were varied, was also studied. The glasses investigated were prepared from very pure components and molten in platinum crucibles. °C (depending on composition) and then, after experimental determination of their softening temperature, were re-annealed for 2 hours at 10[illegible] °C below the softening temperature. Glasses which showed

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a tendency to crystallisation were not submitted to the secondary annealing. Two types of specimens were used for the investigations: cylindrical 15-20 mm diameter, 5-15 mm height; and small glass chips 1-4 mm diameter in which no stresses could be detected with a polariscope. The microhardness was determined by means of a diamond pyramid indentor; the microstrength and the brittleness criterion were calculated from the dimensions of the indentations, using the following formulae of N.K. Dertev:

$$R = 4800 \frac{P\,(1 + 2\mu)}{4d^2 + \ell^2} \qquad (2)$$

$$T = 0.61 \left(4 + \frac{\ell^2}{d^2}\right) \left(\frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 + 2\mu}\right) \qquad (3)$$

where: R - microstrength in tension, kg/mm^2; T - brittleness criterion; P - indentor (load), g; ℓ - length of crack at the angles, microns; d - length of the diagonal of the indentation, microns; μ - Poisson coefficient.
According to preliminary experiments on homogeneous optical glass

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A-0, residual stresses have no noticeable effect on the length of cracks in the indentations unless they are of the order of 100 mμ/cm; the values for some of the synthesised glasses were 10-30 mμ/cm. The residual stresses in small glass chips, obtained by thermal cracking or mechanical breaking of large pieces, do not disappear although the polariscope does not show presence of stresses. It was found (using glass $Na_2O \cdot CaO \cdot 5\ SiO_2$) that melting of glass during 2 and 4 hours has no practical influence on its strength characteristics, while a prolonged high temperature annealing lowers the microhardness and increases the resistance to cracking. As a rule, with increasing indentor load (50-150 g) the microhardness of glasses free from traces of crystallisation decreases by 3-8%, the microstrength decreases by 25-35%, but the brittleness criterion increases by 15-20%. Conclusions:
1) As regards their influence on increasing the microhardness, alkali earth oxides can be placed in the following order:
BeO > CaO > MgO > SrO > BaO and ZnO > CdO; and as regards their influence on the microstrength, in the following order:
BeO > MgO > CaO > SrO > BaO and ZnO > CdO.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

A study of some physico-mechanical ... S/236/62/000/002/002/004
E071/E135

2) Alkali oxides increase the microhardness and microstrength of glasses in the following order: $Li_2O > Na_2O > K_2O$.
3) Alkali oxides lower the brittleness of glasses in the following order: $K_2O > Na_2O > Li_2O$.
4) Glasses of the same microhardness but with lower values of the brittleness criterion are stronger.
5) In the ternary system Na_2O-CaO-SiO_2 the microhardness depends mainly on the proportion of calcium oxide.
There are 8 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)
(Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, AS Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1961.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S/236/62/000/002/003/004
E071/E135

AUTHORS: Aleynikov, F.K., Dundzis, P.V., Paulavichyus, R.B., and Slizhis, V.A.

TITLE: A direct electronmicroscopic investigation of the fine structure of di-, tri- and multi-component silicate glasses

PERIODICAL: Trudy Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR, Seriya B, 2(29), 1962, 95-108.

TEXT: In view of the scarcity and some uncertainties of the results obtained in published investigations, a study of the fine structure of transparent glasses was undertaken, on the following types of glass: $Na_2O\ 5\ SiO_2$, $R_2O.xRO.5\ SiO_2$ (where R_2O = Li_2O, Na_2O, K_2O; RO = BeO, MgO, CaO, ZnO, SrO, CdO, BaO, PbO; x = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 and 3.0) as well as on some multi-component glasses - ordinary sheet glass, glass electrodes etc. The development of a suitable method was done using glass of composition $Na_2O.CdO.5\ SiO_2$. The electron microscope used had a resolving power of about 8-10 Å (magnification 50-100 thousand). Initially, carbon replicas with a preliminary shading of a fresh

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glass fracture at an angle of 15-20° with platinum or tungsten oxide were used. These replicas, however, showed their own structure and not that of the glass. Subsequently carbon-platinum replicas were made, applying the method of D.E. Bradley, by spraying a thin platinum-carbon film at an angle of 45° to the surface of the glass. Since this method is very laborious and the replicas can to some extent distort the actual glass structure, a direct method of preparation of glass films for studying the structure was developed. Initially, this consisted in etching thin, polished glass plates (0.2-0.5 mm thick); later blown glass films were used which were subsequently etched in hydrofluoric acid or mixtures of hydrofluoric with another mineral acid, until a necessary thin film was obtained. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. The structure observed directly on a thus prepared specimen of $Na_2O \cdot CdO \cdot 5\ SiO_2$ glass was identical with that observed on the replica prepared by the Bradley method. The specimens prepared by etching showed not only the surface structure of glass, but in some cases the distribution of micrononuniformities in the whole thickness of the glass film. Therefore this method of investigation was used in further studies. It was established

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that none of the glasses investigated were homogeneous; they consist of a skeleton rich in silica and a multiplicity of microdendrides which depend on the chemical composition of glass as well as on its thermal history and technological factors. The majority of the glasses investigated had microdendrides of an order of 40-100 Å.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii
Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology,
AS Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S/020/61/141/003/014/021
B101/B117

15.2510

AUTHORS: Aleynikov, F. K., Slizhis, Ya. A., Paulavichyus, R. B., and Dundzis, P. V.

TITLE: Direct electron-microscopic examination of the fine structure of glass

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 3, 1961, 674-676

TEXT: Since the structure of replicas disturbs the electron-microscopic examination of glass, the authors developed a method of direct electron-microscopic glass examination. They used a JEM-5V electron microscope. Glass films were obtained from 0.2-0.5 mm thick glass laminas by grinding and polishing, or by blowing the molten glass with subsequent etching. Glass laminas were dissolved in HF until they permitted good penetrability to the electron beam. The laminas were first etched with 20%, then with 10; 4; 2; and 0.5% HF. Blown glass was etched with 4; 2; and 0.5% HF. Distinct fine structures were also obtained by etching with lye. The electron-microscopic examination showed that two-, three-, and multi-component glasses were not homogeneous. [Abstracter's note: electron

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B101/B117

Direct electron-microscopic ...

Type of glass or its composition	Dimensions of microheterogeneities, A
Window sheet glass	60 - 80
Cover glass	80 - 150

Microinhomogeneities do not only depend on the type of thermal treatment but also on the glass composition. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: I. Warshaw, J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 1, 4 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk LitSSR (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the Academy of Sciences Litovskaya SSR)

PRESENTED: May 30, 1961, by N. V. Belov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1961

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

L 11048-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AP6000671 44 UR/0236/65/000/002/0097/0109

44 44 37

AUTHOR: Alaynikov, P.K.; Paulavichyus, R.B.; Parfenov, V.A.; Slizhis, V.A. 44 B

ORG: Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology AN LitSSR (Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN LitSSR)

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on some physical and mechanical properties and on the structure of silicate glasses. VII. Mechanical properties

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no.2, 1965, 97-109

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, glass property, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, zinc oxide, inorganic oxide

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effects of high temperature heat treatment of window glass and of glasses with a molar ratio of Na_2O-RO-5SiO2, where RO represents beryllium oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, strontium oxide, cadmium oxide, or barium oxide. These effects were measured in terms of microhardness, micro-breaking strength, bending strength, and elastic state. The samples were subjected to heat treatment at 550, 650, 800, and 1200°C and were held at these temperatures for periods of 3, 6, 12, 50, 100, and 500 hours. Experimental results are

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ACC NR: AP6000671

presented in tabular form. It was found that, while the microhardness within limits of the experimental error is practically independent of heat treatment, the micro-breaking strength and the bending strength for glasses without a tendency toward crystallization increase insignificantly as a function of the heat treatment, while for glasses with a tendency toward crystallization they decrease. It was shown that microbrittleness, as a function of the heat treatment, increases to a greater degree the greater the tendency of the glass toward crystallization. The Poisson coefficient of the glasses, within the limits of experimental error, does not vary as a function of the heat treatment, while the Young modulus and the shear modulus increase insignificantly. In general it is concluded that it is impossible to increase the strength of glasses by prolonged heat treatment. Orig. Art. has: 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07 SUBM DATE: 06Aug64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

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L 11046-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AP6000673 UR/0236/65/000/002/0125/0136

AUTHOR: Aleynikov, P.K.; Paulavichyus, R.B.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology AN LitSSSR (Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Lit SSR)

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on some physical and mechanical properties and on the structure of silicate glasses. 13. Structure

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no.2, 1965, 125-136

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, crystal structure, glass property, berryllium compound, strontium compound, magnesium compound, zinc compound, calcium compound

ABSTRACT: For the first time, a study by electron microscope methods was made of the fine structure of glasses of the system Na_2O-RO-5 SiO_2 (where RO represents berryllium oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, zinc oxide, strontium oxide, cadmium oxide, and barium oxide) and window glass as a function of the duration of heat treatment in the temperature interval from 550 to 800°C. Time of the heat treatment experiments was 3, 6, 12, 50, and 500 hours. The fine structure of the glass was studied

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L 12046-66

ACC NR: AP6000673

by several methods--x-ray scattering at small angles, electron microscope, microscopic, and other methods. It was established that, with long-term heat treatment of the glasses, together with micro-nonhomogeneities of the order of 60-150 A, in glasses with a tendency toward crystallization there are formed aggregates and agglomerates which are the reason for the decreased strength of the glasses (bending strength, micro-breaking strength). Prolonged high temperature heat treatment of glasses which do not have a tendency toward crystallization increases their strength. During heat treatment of these glasses, there is no formation of particles, aggregates or agglomerations of significant size compared with the micro-nonhomogeneities but, on the other hand, there occurs a change in the dimensions of the micro-nonhomogeneities. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,07 SUBM DATE: 26Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULAVICIUS,A.

Therapeutic physical culture in femoral fractures. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.2:40-43 F'63.

1. Vilniaus I tarybine klinine ligonine. Vyr. gyd. -- V.Bernackis).

*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULAVICIUS, A.

Exercise therapy in fractures in the elbow region. Sveik. apsaug. 7 no.6 (78):36-40 Je '62.

1. Gydomosios fizines kulturos metodistas (Vilniaus I tarybine klinine ligonine. Vyr gyd. — V. Bernackis).
(ELBOW) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

L 01054-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022333 HU/2052/64/041/003/0329/0330

AUTHOR: Bajusz, Sandor (Budapest); Lazar, Terez (Budapest); Paulay, Zoltan (Budapest)

TITLE: Anomalous reaction of beta-tert-butyl asparatate

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 3, 1964, 329-330

TOPIC TAGS: ester, acetic acid, amino acid

Abstract: [English article] Working on a synthesis of eleodisine, the authors reacted the pentapeptide diester carbobenzoxy-Asp(OBu^t)-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-OEt and obtained an alkyl monoester identical with the carbobenzoxy-pentapeptide ethyl ester carbobenzoxy-Asp(OH)-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-OEt resulting in the reaction between diester under the action of trifluoroacetic acid. The pentapeptide monoester obtained by alkaline saponification could not be split further with trifluoroacetic acid. Orig. art. has 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest

SUBMITTED: 14Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002 JPRS

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

L 17681-66 EWM

ACC NR: AT6009221 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0147/0148

AUTHOR: Paulay, Zoltan (Budapest); Bajusz, Sandor (Budapest) 17

ORG: Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Budapest B+1

TITLE: Novel protection for the guanidino group of arginine

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, amino acid, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of α-carbobenzoxy-G-tert.-butyloxycabonyl-L-arginine, applying a combination of protection by α-carbobenzoxy and ω-tert.-butyloxycarbonyl groups, which is used for the synthesis of peptides containing basic aminoacid residues other than arginine, was reported. This arginine derivative appears suitable for the synthesis of arginine peptides containing basic amino acids. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Jul64 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 FW

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULE, B.

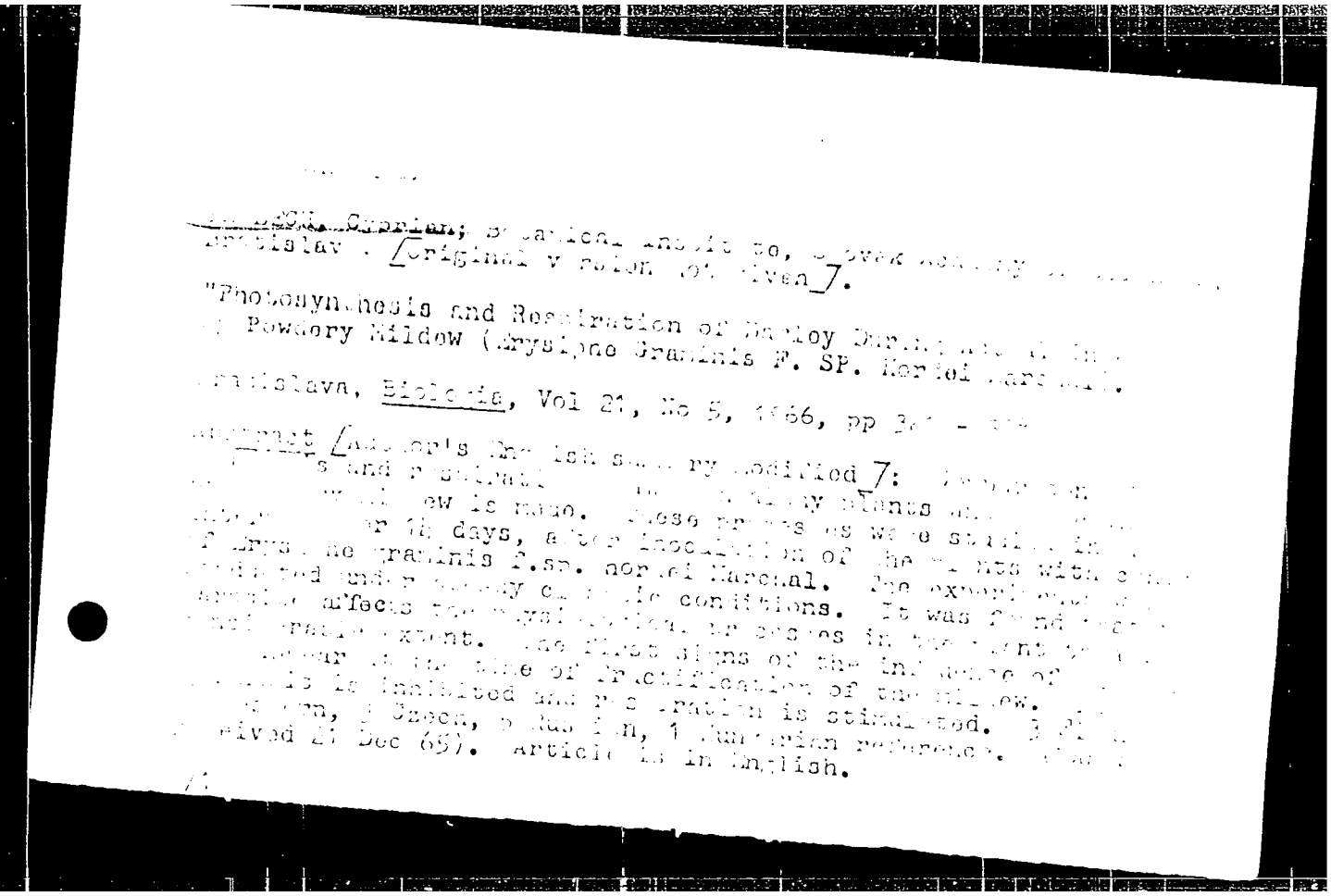
PAULE, B. Fulfillment of the hydraulic construction plan. p. 250

Vol. 35, no. 10, Oct. 1956
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7



"Photosynthesis and Respiration of Barley Infected with Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe Graminis F. SP. Hordei Marchal.

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 5, 1966, pp 3[illegible]

[illegible] Author's English summary modified 7: [illegible] s and [illegible] ew is made. [illegible] r 14 days, after inoculation of the [illegible] nts with E. graminis f.sp. hordei Marchal. The experiments were carried under [illegible] conditions. It was found that [illegible] affects [illegible] to a [illegible] extent. [illegible] the first signs of the infection of [illegible] is inhibited and the [illegible] is stimulated. [illegible] figs, 3 tbls, 2 graphs, 1 [illegible] reference. [illegible] Received 21 Dec 65. Article is in English.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

Czechoslovakia/Plant Diseases ... of Cultivated Plants ...

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No ..., 1958, ...

Author : Paulech Cyprian
Inst : Not given
Title : Distribution of Dwarf Rust (of Plant) in Middle and Eastern Slovakia (K... rozsirenyve v stredni a vychodnej Slovakii [illegible] olovnej ... mitzy)

Orig Pub : Za vysokou urodu, 1957, 5, No 17, 403-404

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Equilibrium of the liquid-vapor system of isopropyl chloride and allyl chloride. J. Dykyj, J. Paulech, and M. Seprákova (Výskumný ústav petrochem. inž., Nováky, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 14, 827-32(1960)(German summary).—The vapor pressure of iso-PrCl was measured in the range −1.80 to 81.00° and of allyl chloride (I) from 8.37 to 47.52°. The vapor pressure can be calcd. by the least-squares method with equation for iso-PrCl: $\log P°_{(mm)} = 6.6462 - [947.54/(216.62 + t)]$ with a relative standard error of the estimate ±0.2% and for I: $\log P°_{(mm)} = 6.6532 - [956.99/(208.60 + t)]$ with an error of ±0.1%. The isobaric equil. of the liquid-vapor system of iso-PrCl (1) and I (2) was measured and the relative volatility can be expressed by the equation: $\alpha = (1 + 2.2715x_1)/(0.6527 + 1.8147x_1)$ with an error ±0.0015, where α indicates the relative volatility y_1x_2/y_2x_1 with x_i ($i = 1,2$) as a mole fraction of liquid components and y_i as a mole fraction of gaseous components. Exptl. results are thermodynamically consistent and the system is almost ideal. Jan Mišík

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 45955

Author : J. Haspra, J. Paulech
Inst : -
Title : Solubility of Acetylene in Vinyl Acetate.

Orig Pub : Chem prumysl, 1957, 7, No 10, 569-570

Abstract : The solubility of acetylene in vinyl acetate was measured in the range from 0° to 40° under the partial pressure of acetylene on the solution of 760 mm of Hg column. The connection between the Bunsen's solubility factor α (number of volumetric units of gas reduced to normal conditions dissolving in a volumetric unit of the solvent under the pressure of acetylene on the solution equal to 1 atm) and the absolute temperature T can be

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

Jozef Paulech

3

A precise electrical manostat. Jozef Paulech (Výskumný ústav acetylénovej chem., Nováky, Czech.). *Chem. průmysl* 8, 387–8(1958).—An elec. manostat is described which allows an accurate setting of the desired pressure. Variations in pressure do not exceed 0.1 mm. Hg.
Max Hellmann

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

Vapor pressure of butyraldehydes. M. Šepráková, J. Pavlech, and J. Dykyj (Výskumný ústav acetylén. chém. Nováky, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 13, 313–18(1959)(German summary).—The vapor pressure of butyraldehyde (I) and isobutyraldehyde (II) was measured in the range of 100 mm. Hg to 760 mm. Hg. In this range the dependence of pressure on temp. can be expressed by the Nernst equation $\log P^{\circ} = A - (B/T) + 1.75 \log T + CT$ and are tabulated. The variation of calcd. values from measured ones is for I ± 0.69 mm. Hg and for II ±0.27 mm. Hg.

Jan Micka

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PA LECH, .

"Vapor pressure of butyraldehyde."

CHEMICKY ZVESTI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20604

Author : J. Dykyj, M. Seprakova, J. Paulech.
Inst : -
Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its Derivatives II. Vapor Pressure of Alkoxyethanols and Other Derivatives Ethylene Glycol.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 8, 461-466

Abstract : The vapor pressure of $CH_3(CH_2)_2OCH_2CH_2Oh$, $CH_3(CH_2)_3OCH_2$-CH_2OH, $(CH_3)_2CHOCH_2CH_2OH$, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$, CH_3OCH_2-$CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$ and $CH_3COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ was measured. The experimental data follow the equation $\log P\ (mm) = A - B/t$ †

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1958

PAULECH, J.; DYKYJ, J.; KLUCOVSKY, P. Physical properties of ethylene glycol and its derivatives. III. Vapor-liquid equilibrium of binary mixtures. p. 543

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959, Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase Transitions. Physico Chemical Analysis. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70728.

Author : Dykyj, J.; Paulech, J.; Kfucovsky, P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its Derivatives. III. Equilibrium - Liquid-Vapor - of Binary Mixtures.

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 9, 543-557.

Abstract: By apreviously described method (RZKhim, 1955, No. 15, 31216) at atmospheric pressures of 30, 80 and 740 mm, the equilibrium - liquid-vapor - was investigated in 11 binary mixtures containing as one of its components ethers or esters of ethylene glycol: (1) methanolmonomethyl

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH J.

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7

Physical properties of ethylene glycol and its derivatives. III. Equilibrium of liquid and gas binary mixtures. J. Dykyj, J. Paulech, and P. Klúčovský (Výskumný ústav acetylén. chem., Nováky, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 12, 54-57(1958)(German summary); cf. *C.A.* 52, 6877b.—Liquid-gas equil. of 11 binary mixts. contg. as 1 component ethers or esters of ethylene glycol were measured. With the exception of the binary system AcOH plus $MeOC_2H_4OAc$ (I) all other systems including EtOH plus $EtOC_2H_4OH$, measured by Baker, *et al.* (*C.A.* 34, 18[9]) can be well correlated with the Norrish and Twigg (*C.A.* 48, 5582g) equation and with the 2- or 3-const. equation of Hála (*C.A.* 51, 12025b). Equil. I can be correlated only with Hála's 4-const. equation. Av. deviations between experimentally detd. values and calcd. values are approx. the same according to equations of N. and T. and of H. H.'s equation is simpler and easier to calc. Jan Micka

6B 1/1

6 21 may

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULECH, J.

Physical properties of ethylene glycol and its derivatives. II. Pressure of the alkoxyethanols and other ethylene glycol derivatives.

P. 461 (Chemicke Zvesti. Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

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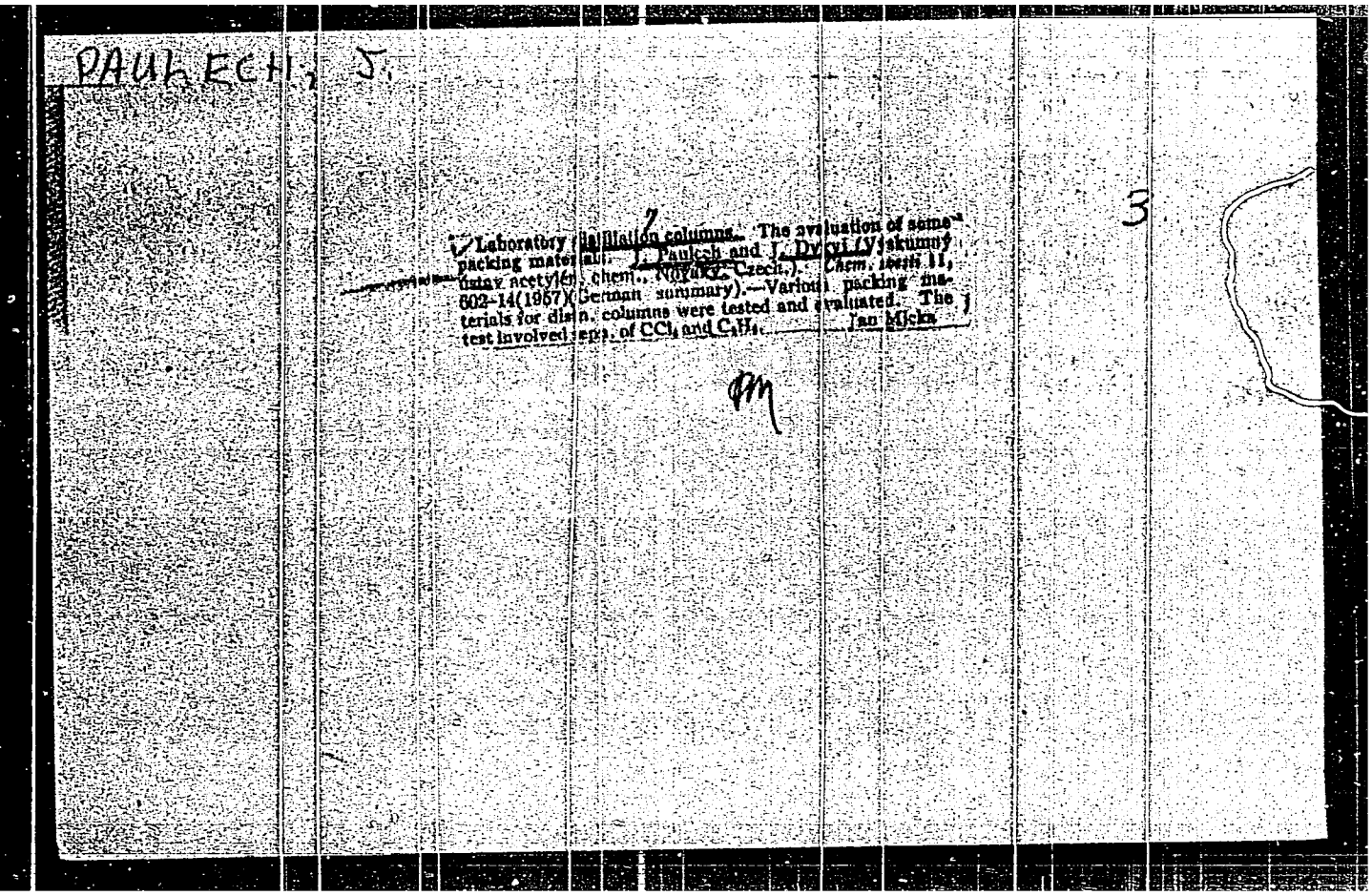


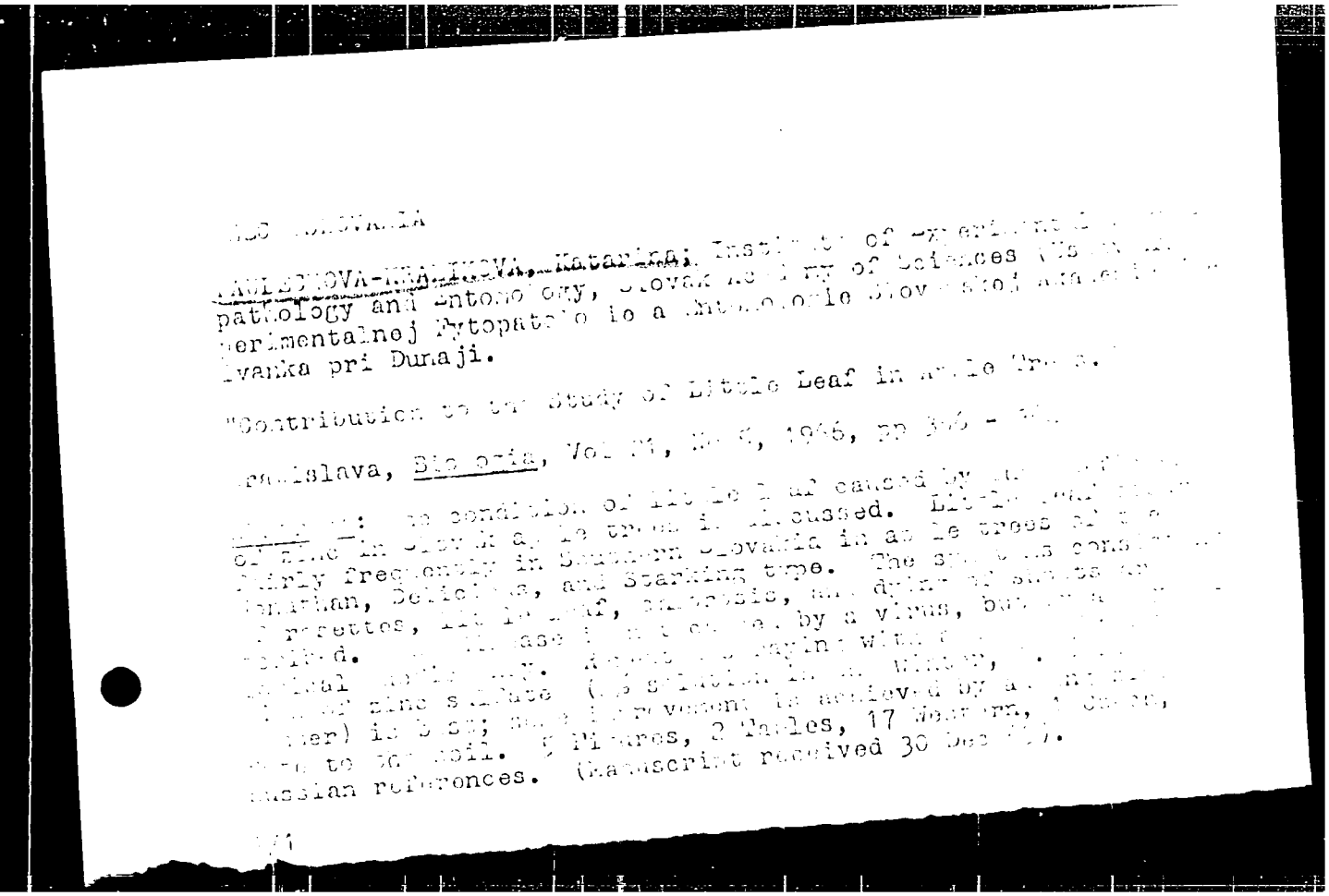
PAULECH, J.

Laboratory [illegible] columns. The evaluation of some packing materials. J. Paulech and J. Dvořák (Výskumný ústav acetylénu a chem., Ústí nad Labem, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 11, 602-14(1957)(German summary).—Various packing materials for distn. columns were tested and evaluated. The test involved sepn. of CCl_4 and C_6H_6. Jan Micka

3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7



USSR / SLOVAKIA

PAULEOVA-[illegible], Katarina, Institute of Experimental
Pathology and Entomology, Slovak Academy of Sciences [illegible]
Experimentalnej Patopatologie a Entomologie Slovenskej akadémie
Vranka pri Dunaji.

"Contribution to the Study of Little Leaf in Apple Trees."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 4, 1966, pp 305 - [illegible]

[illegible]: The condition of little leaf caused by [illegible]
of zinc in Slovakia is discussed. Little leaf [illegible]
fairly frequently in Southern Slovakia in apple trees [illegible]
Jonathan, Delicious, and Starking type. The symptoms consist
of rosettes, [illegible] leaf, sclerosis, and [illegible]
described. [illegible] case [illegible] by a virus, but [illegible]
[illegible] zinc [illegible] spring with [illegible]
[illegible] zinc sulfate ([illegible] solution in [illegible] water),
[illegible] improvement is achieved by a [illegible]
after) is 5 [illegible]; [illegible] improvement is achieved by a [illegible],
[illegible] to 30 [illegible]. 6 Figures, 2 Tables, 17 Western,
Russian references. (Manuscript received 30 Dec [illegible].

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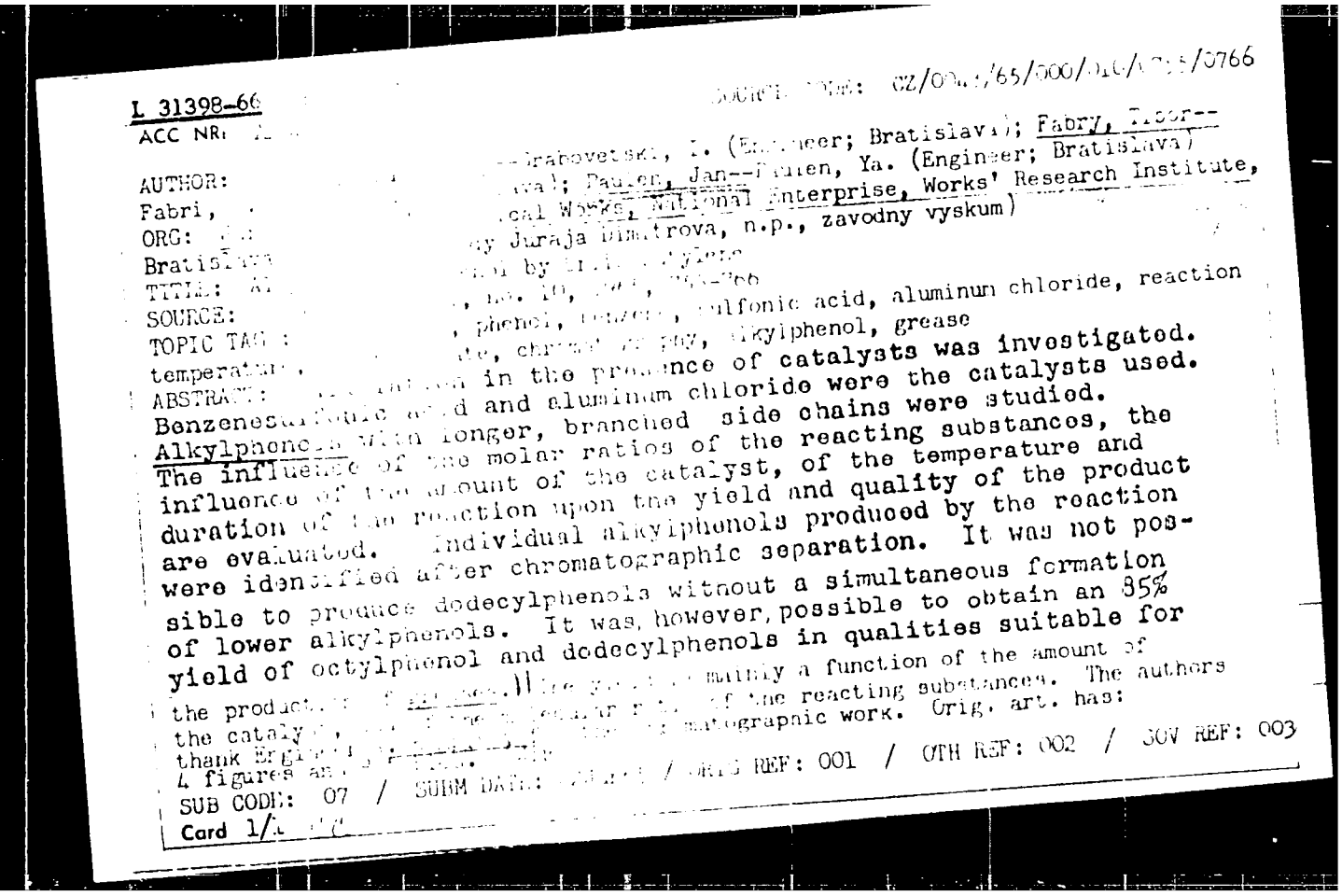
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7



L 31398-66
ACC NR: [illegible] SOURCE CODE: CZ/0[illegible]/65/000/010/[illegible]/0766

AUTHOR: [illegible]rabovetskiy, I. (Engineer; Bratislava); Fabry, Tibor--Fabri, [illegible]; Pauer, Jan--Pauer, Ya. (Engineer; Bratislava)

ORG: [illegible]cal Works, National Enterprise, Works' Research Institute, Bratislava [illegible]y Juraja Dimitrova, n.p., zavodny vyskum)

TITLE: [illegible] by [illegible]

SOURCE: [illegible], no. 10, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible], phenol, benzene, sulfonic acid, aluminum chloride, reaction temperature, [illegible]e, chromatography, alkylphenol, grease

ABSTRACT: [illegible] in the presence of catalysts was investigated. Benzenesulfonic acid and aluminum chloride were the catalysts used. Alkylphenols with longer, branched side chains were studied. The influence of the molar ratios of the reacting substances, the influence of the amount of the catalyst, of the temperature and duration of the reaction upon the yield and quality of the product are evaluated. Individual alkylphenols produced by the reaction were identified after chromatographic separation. It was not possible to produce dodecylphenols without a simultaneous formation of lower alkylphenols. It was, however, possible to obtain an 85% yield of octylphenol and dodecylphenols in qualities suitable for the product[illegible]. The yield was mainly a function of the amount of the catalyst[illegible] of the reacting substances. The authors thank Ing[illegible] for [illegible]matographic work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and [illegible]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: [illegible] / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002 / JOV REF: 003

Card 1/[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

HRABOVECKY, I.; PAULEN, J.; NEUBAUER, B.

New information on the gamma isomer isolation from raw hexachlorocyclohexane. Chem prum 14 no.7:342-345 Jl '64.

1. Chemické závody Juraja Dimitrova, Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

FALCON, H.; PAULESCU, D., candidat in stiinte economice

"Economy, organization, and the planning of socialist industry" by [conf. univ., cand. st. econom.] M. Livada, [conf. univ., cand. st. econom.] P. Vagu, [cand. st. econom.] N. Fulgeanu, C. Barbulescu, D. Joita, G. Dumitru, M. Fediuc, C. Negulescu, R. Sergent, V. Diaconu. Pts. 1-3. Reviewed by H. Falcon, D. Paulescu. Probleme econ 17 no.12:115-120 D '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULESCU, D., candidat in stiinte economice

Technological specialization in machinery industry. Probleme econ 14 no.8:66-80 Ag '61.

(Machinery industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULESCU, D., candidat in stiinte economice

Aspects of the mechanization and automation development in machine construction. Probleme econ 16 no.2:76-88 F '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULESCU, D., candidat în stiinte economice; BALOIU, C.V.

"The Cimpia Turzii Wire Industry" by [cercetator] S.Grigorescu, [cercetator] Gh.Belu, [cercetator] A.Iancu and others. Reviewed by D.Paulescu, C.V.Baloiu. Probleme econ 7 no.3:150-154 Mr '54.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULESCU, E., candidat in stiinte economice

Effective use of basic assets in the machine construction industry. Probleme econ 14 no.12:52-66 D '61.

(Rumania--Construction industry)
(Industrial management)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S.A.

Sect. A

Nuclear Reactions

539.172.13

5307. (Some investigations of (p, α) reactions on slab separated O^{17} and N^{15} targets. Techniques and results.) C. Mahadevaiah and R. T. Paul. *Ind. J. Phys.*, 4, 269–322 (Paper 13, 1932).

A historical introduction is given and the equipment used is described in detail. The isotopes were separated electromagnetically, on to silver target backing plates. Proportional counters were more satisfactory than scintillation counters as yield detectors. α-energies were found by range measurements. Results are given as curves and are discussed theoretically. An O^{17} resonance at 680 keV and a N^{15} [illegible] at 340 keV were found.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

S.A.
Sect AB.

Elect Accels

621.384.62 537.534

3858. A 1·8 MV accelerator for heavy particles with analysing magnet for use in nuclear research. C. MILLIKOWSKY AND R. T. PAULI. *Ark. Fys.*, 4, 287–98 (*Paper* 12, 1951).

The h.t. set of the Nobel Institute in Stockholm is described in detail. It consists of a 7-stage cascade generator, using a 500 c/s supply voltage to reduce ripple. A 20 Mc/s r.f. ion source is used, giving a focused proton current of 100 μA up to 800 keV. Protons, H_2^+ or H^+, are selected at will by a large deflector magnet, enabling a well-focused beam to be obtained down to an effective proton energy of 60 keV. The maximum voltage so far used is 1·1 MV.

J. H. PRESTON (R)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

CHELLEN, G. [Kallen, G.]; PAULI, V.[Pauli, W.].

On the mathematical structure of Lee's renormalizable field theory. (from "Dan.Mat.Fys.Medd.," v.30, no.7, 1955). Usp.fiz.nauk 60 no.3:425-444 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Field theory)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

Pauli, V.L.

USSR/General Biology - General Hydrobiology. B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28600

Author : Pauli, V.L.
Inst : -
Title : The History of Development of Ecological Relationships of Sea Organisms to Temperatures and Salinity.

Orig Pub : Tr. Sevastopolsk. biol. st. AN SSSR, 1957, 9, 282-290

Abstract : In discussing questions of evolution of ecological indices, the author proceeds on the basis that life developed at a definite, non-recurrable moment of the world's existence. Further conditions for generation of life conformed with general optimal environments for existence of living matter. The bottom of warm shoals in tropical ocean regions evidently was the initial environment for life. Since the ability to react to changes of external environments, to live in hypo- and hypertonic solutions at high and low temperature, is attained only as a result of evolution,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULI, V.L.

Tanaidacea of the Black Sea. Trudy SBS 8:136-146 '54. (MIRA 11:1)
(Black Sea--Malacostraca)

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PAULI, V.V.

Biocoenology of brackish water; the problem of the minimum of species inhabiting brackish waters. Trudy SBS 8:147-156 '54.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Black Sea--Marine biology)
(Azov, Sea of--Marine biology)

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PAULI, V.L.

Independently living [nonparasitic] isopods of the Black Sea.
Trudy SBS 8:100-135 '54. (MIRA 11:1)
(Black Sea--Isopoda)

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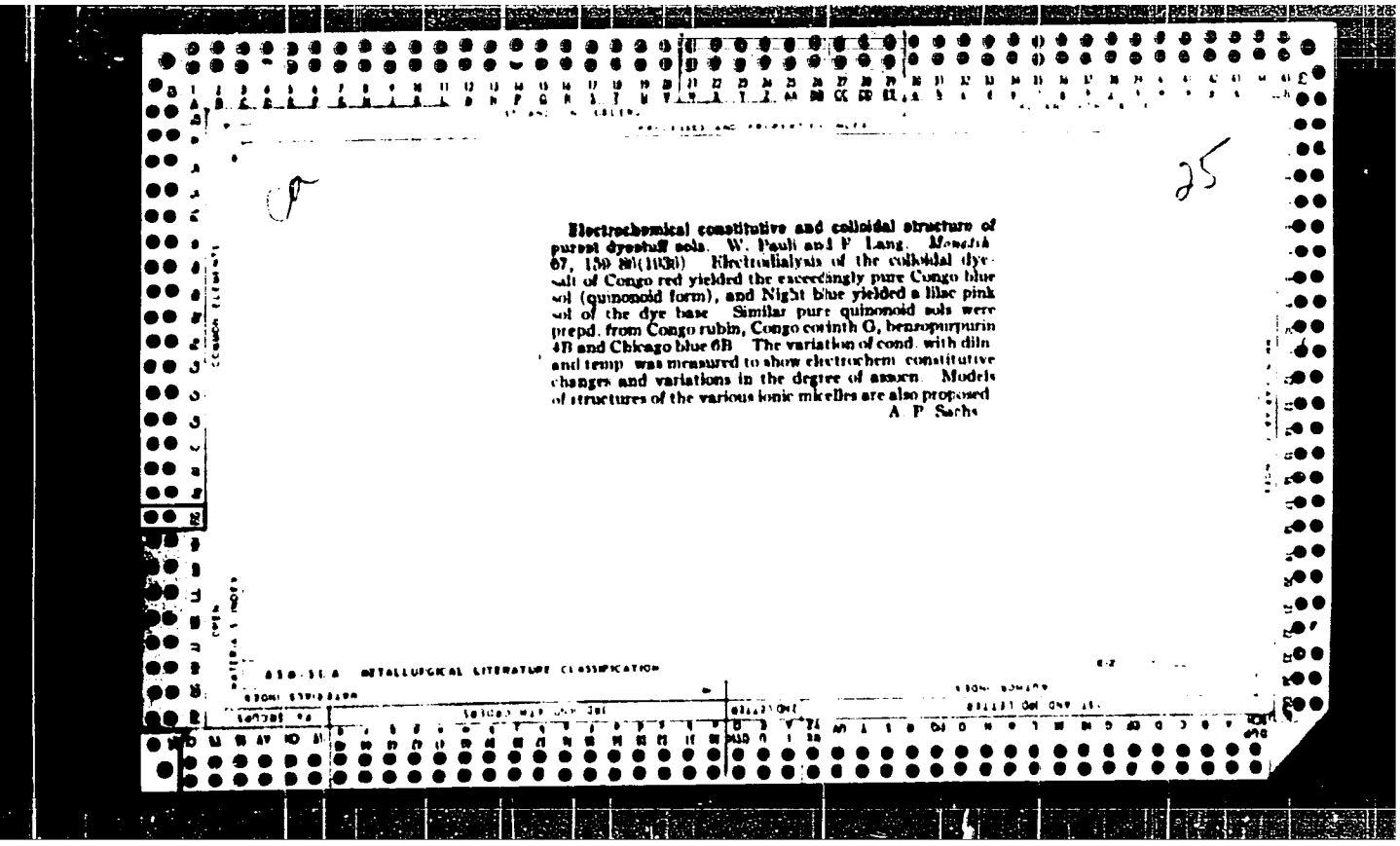

Electrochemical constitutive and colloidal structure of purest dyestuff sols. W. Pauli and F. Lang. *Monatsh.* 67, 159-80(1936). Electrodialysis of the colloidal dye-salt of Congo red yielded the exceedingly pure Congo blue sol (quinonoid form), and Night blue yielded a lilac pink sol of the dye base. Similar pure quinonoid sols were prepd. from Congo rubin, Congo corinth G, benzopurpurin 4B and Chicago blue 6B. The variation of cond. with dilu. and temp. was measured to show electrochem. constitutive changes and variations in the degree of assocn. Models of structures of the various ionic micelles are also proposed.
A. P. Sachs

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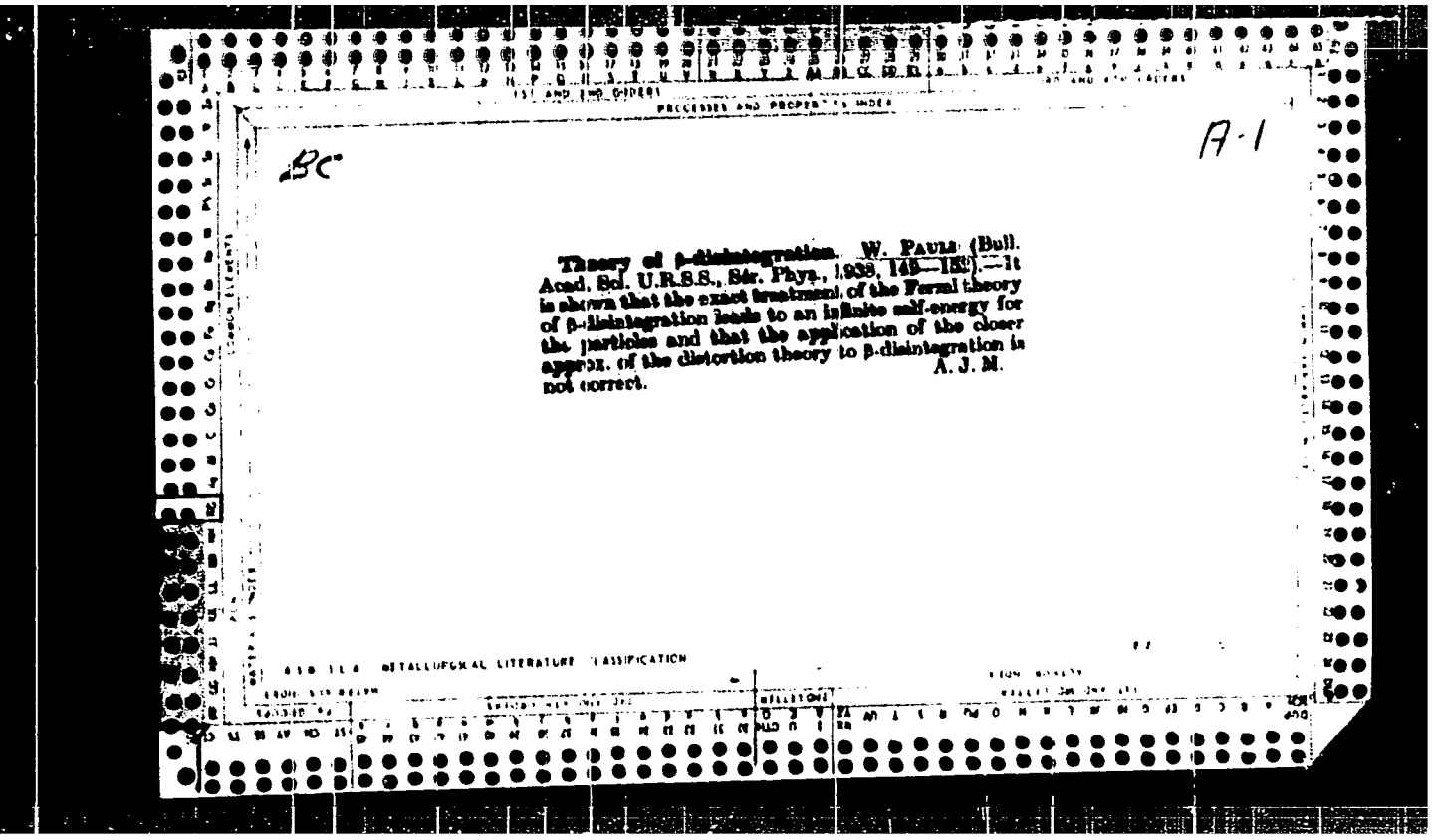

Bc

A-1

Theory of β-disintegration. W. Pauli (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Sér. Phys., 1938, 145—151).—It is shown that the exact treatment of the Fermi theory of β-disintegration leads to an infinite self-energy for the particles and that the application of the closer approx. of the distortion theory to β-disintegration is not correct. A. J. M.

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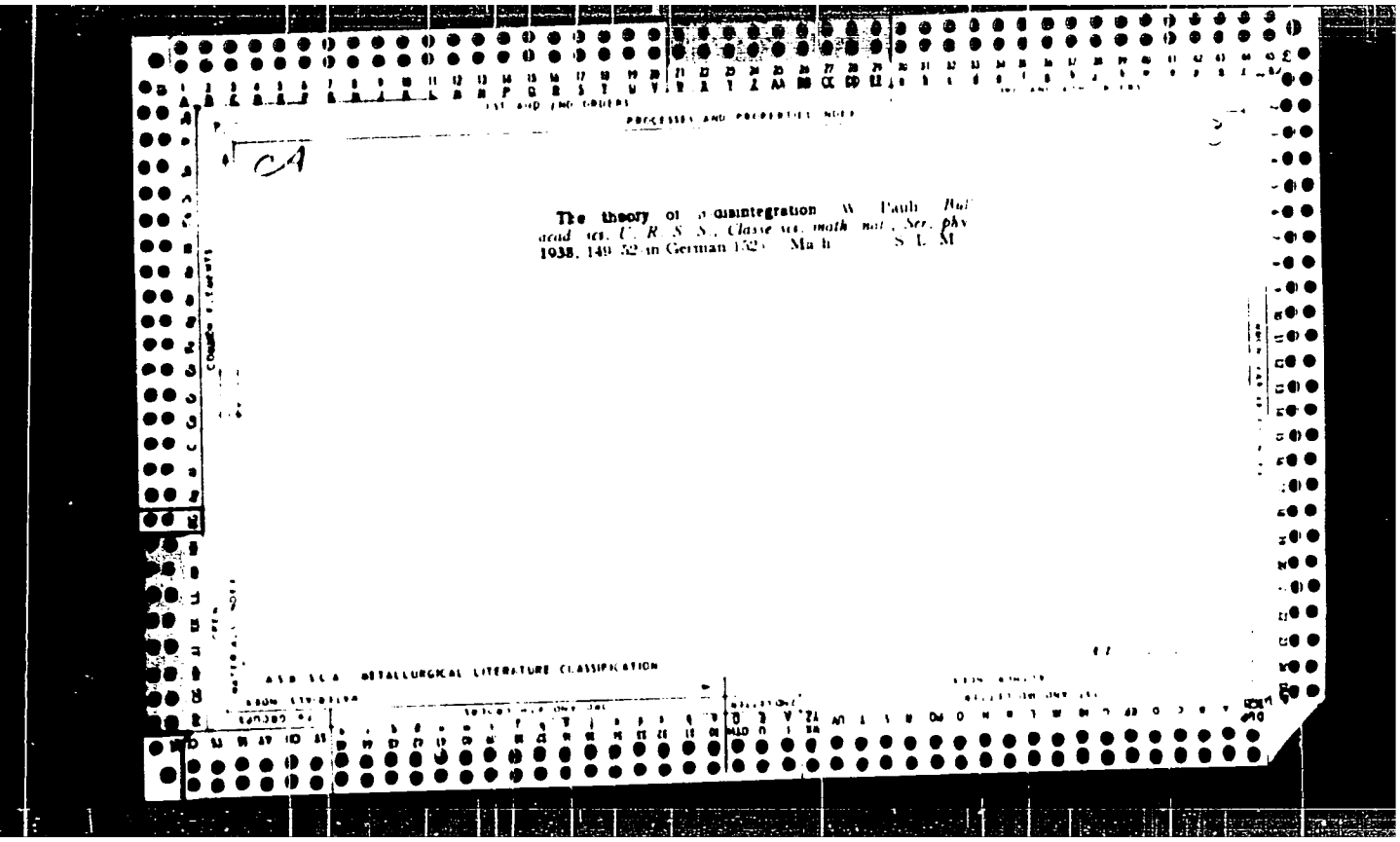

The theory of ... disintegration ... Paul ... Bul ... acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Ser. phys. 1938, 149-52 in German 152-... Math. ... S. L. M.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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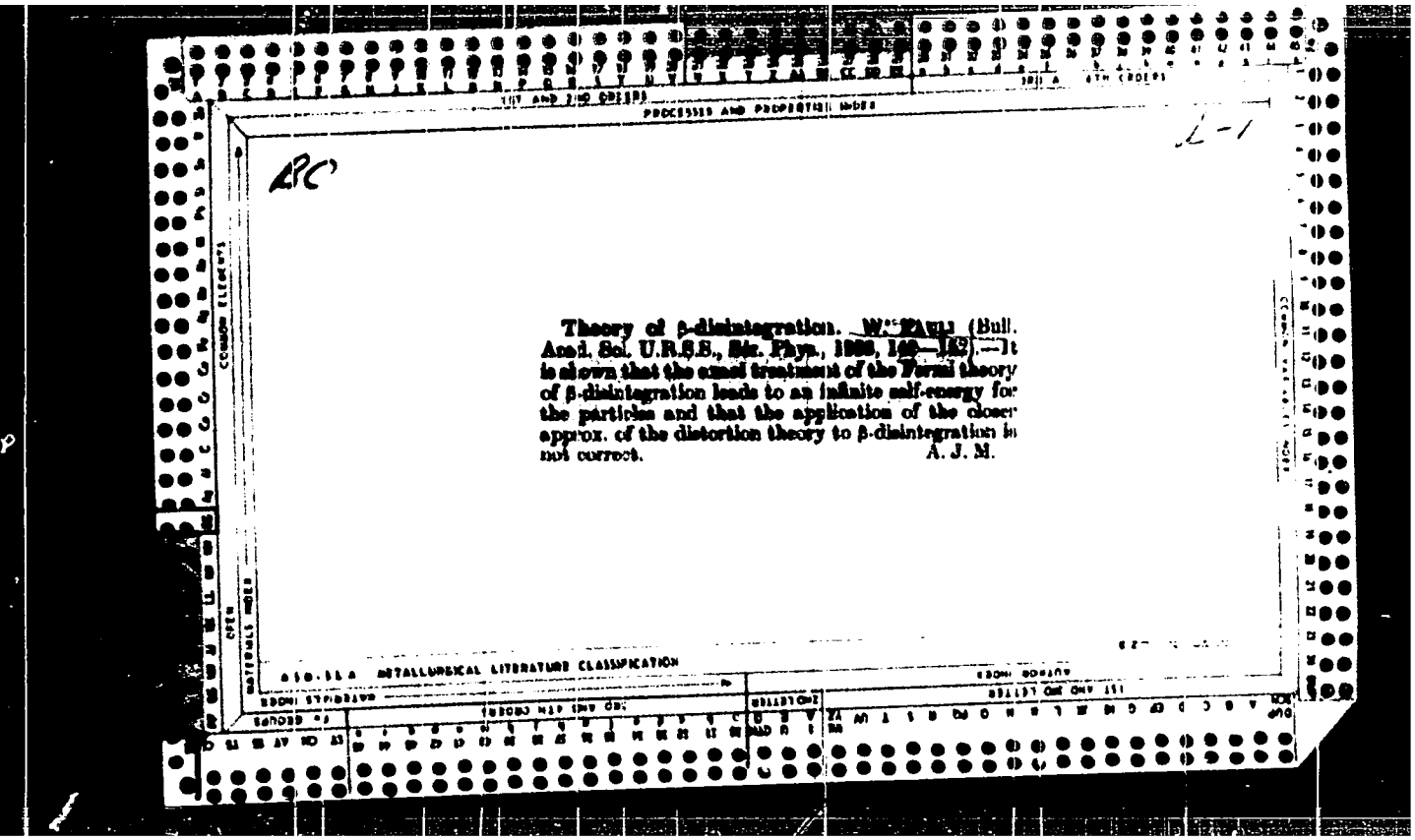

Theory of β-disintegration. W. PAULI (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Sér. Phys., 1938, 169—182).—It is shown that the exact treatment of the Fermi theory of β-disintegration leads to an infinite self-energy for the particles and that the application of the closer approx. of the distortion theory to β-disintegration is not correct. A. J. M.

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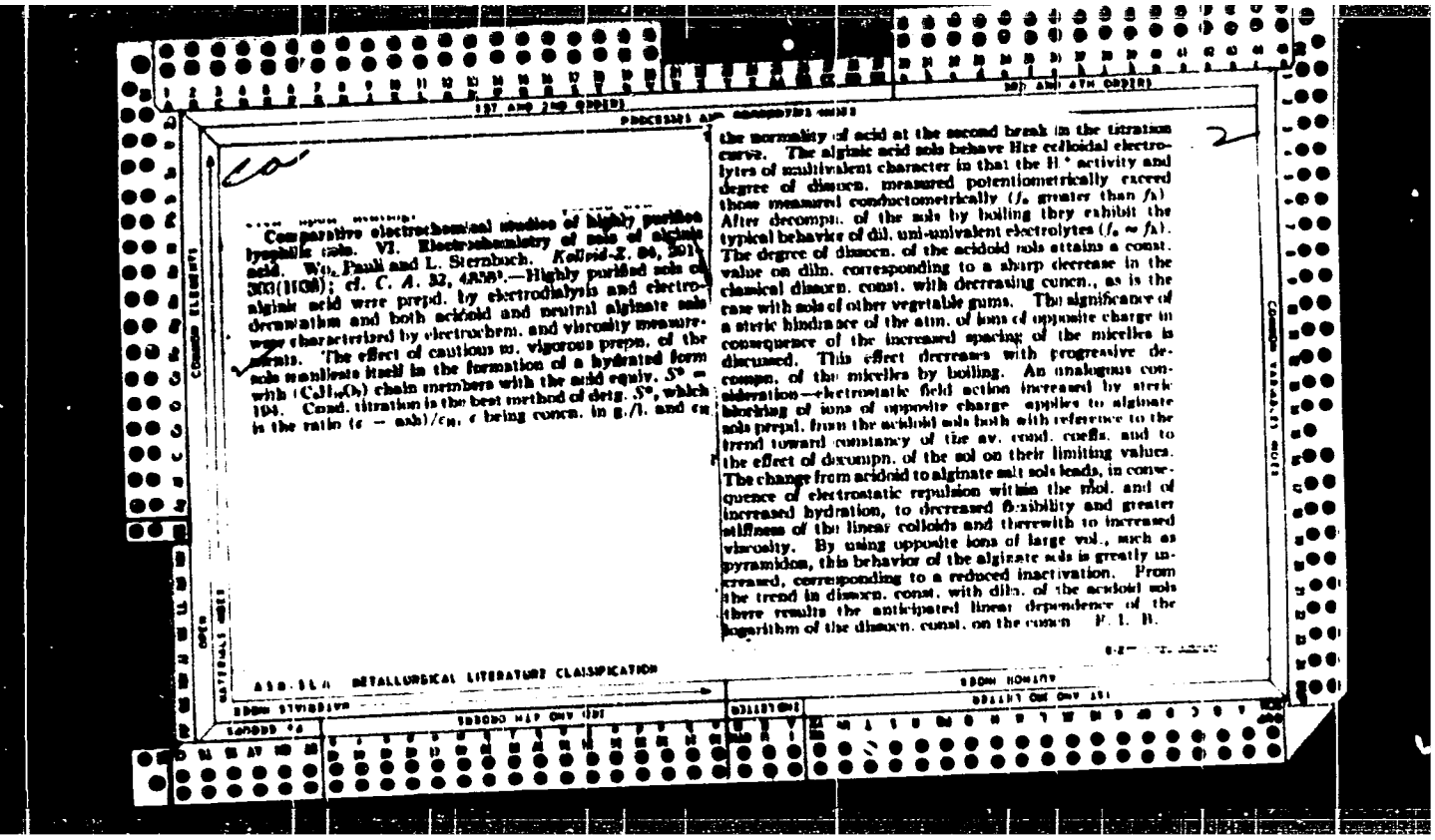

Comparative electrochemical studies of highly purified lyophilic sols. VI. Electrochemistry of sols of alginic acid. Wo. Pauli and L. Sternbuch. *Kolloid-Z.* 36, 201-303(1925); cf. *C. A.* 32, 4858⁹.—Highly purified sols of alginic acid were prepd. by electrodialysis and electrodecrementation and both acidoid and neutral alginate sols were characterized by electrochem. and viscosity measurements. The effect of cautious vs. vigorous prepn. of the alginate sols manifests itself in the formation of a hydrated form with ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) chain members with the acid equiv. S^0 = 194. Cond. titration is the best method of detg. S^0, which is the ratio $(c - a_{sh})/c_H$, c being concn. in g./l. and c_H the normality of acid at the second break in the titration curve. The alginic acid sols behave like colloidal electrolytes of multivalent character in that the H^+ activity and degree of dissocn. measured potentiometrically exceed those measured conductometrically (f_a greater than f_k). After decompn. of the sols by boiling they exhibit the typical behavior of dil. uni-univalent electrolytes ($f_a \approx f_k$). The degree of dissocn. of the acidoid sols attains a const. value on dilu. corresponding to a sharp decrease in the classical dissocn. const. with decreasing concn., as is the case with sols of other vegetable gums. The significance of a steric hindrance of the atm. of ions of opposite charge in consequence of the increased spacing of the micelles is discussed. This effect decreases with progressive decompn. of the micelles by boiling. An analogous consideration—electrostatic field action increased by steric hindering of ions of opposite charge—applies to alginate sols prepd. from the acidoid sols both with reference to the trend toward constancy of the av. cond. coeffs. and to the effect of decompn. of the sol on their limiting values. The change from acidoid to alginate salt sols leads, in consequence of electrostatic repulsion within the mol. and of increased hydration, to decreased flexibility and greater stiffness of the linear colloids and therewith to increased viscosity. By using opposite ions of large vol., such as pyramidon, this behavior of the alginate sols is greatly increased, corresponding to a reduced inactivation. From the trend in dissocn. const. with dilu. of the acidoid sols there results the anticipated linear dependence of the logarithm of the dissocn. const. on the [illegible] P. L. H.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

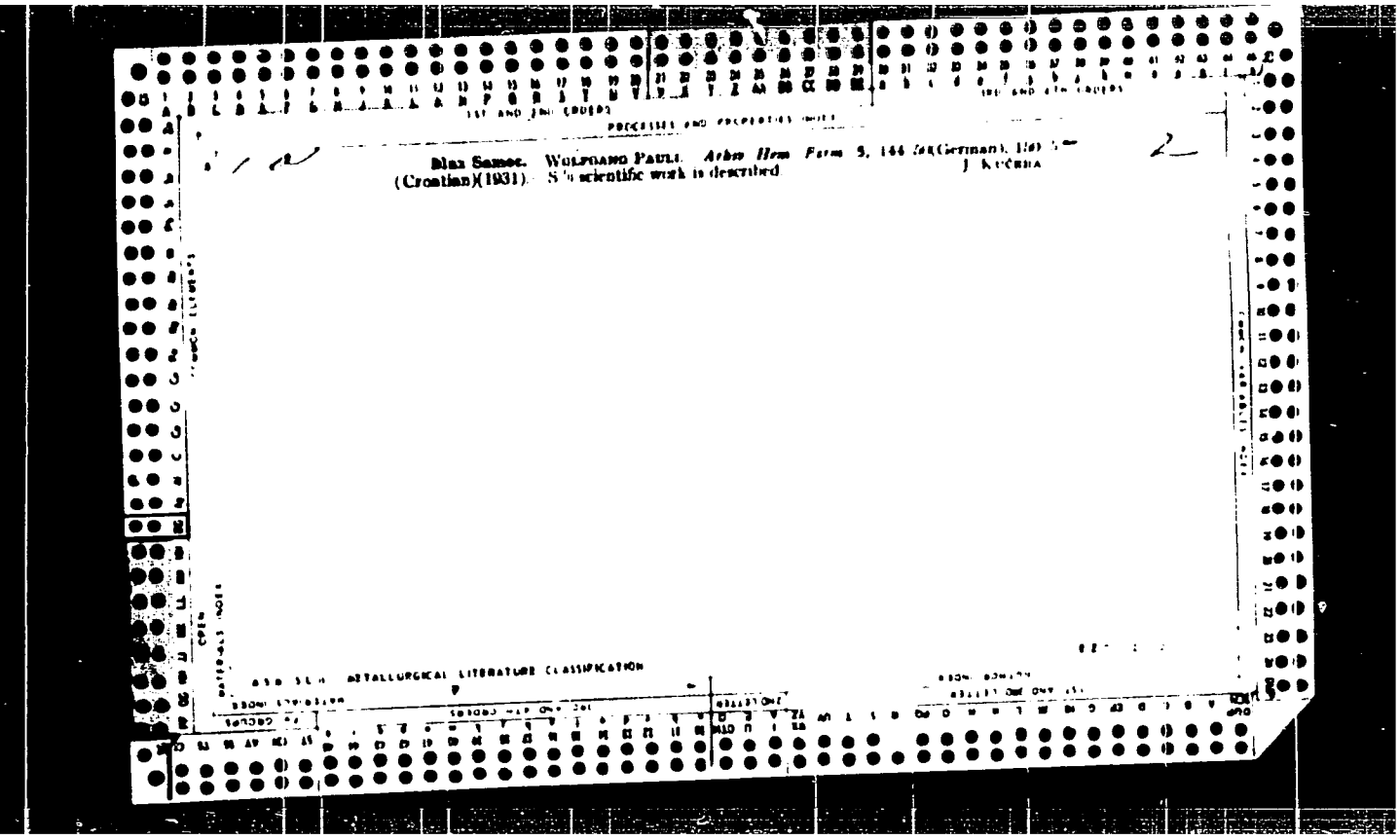
PAULI, Wolfgang; GYORGYI, Geza [translator]

The principle of exclusion and quantum mechanics. Fiz szemle 13 no.12:367-375 D'63.

1. "Fizikai Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Gyorgyi).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7



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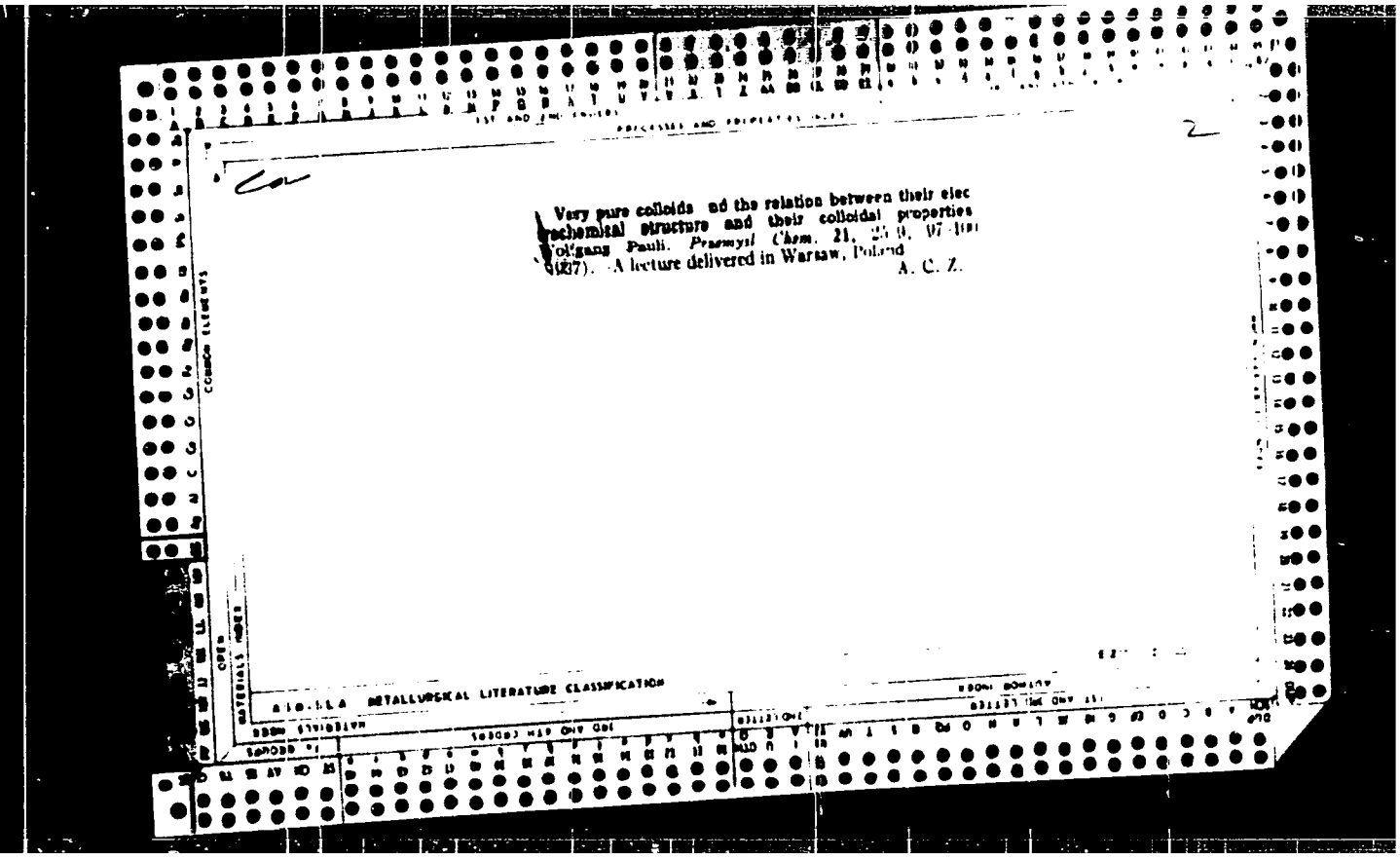
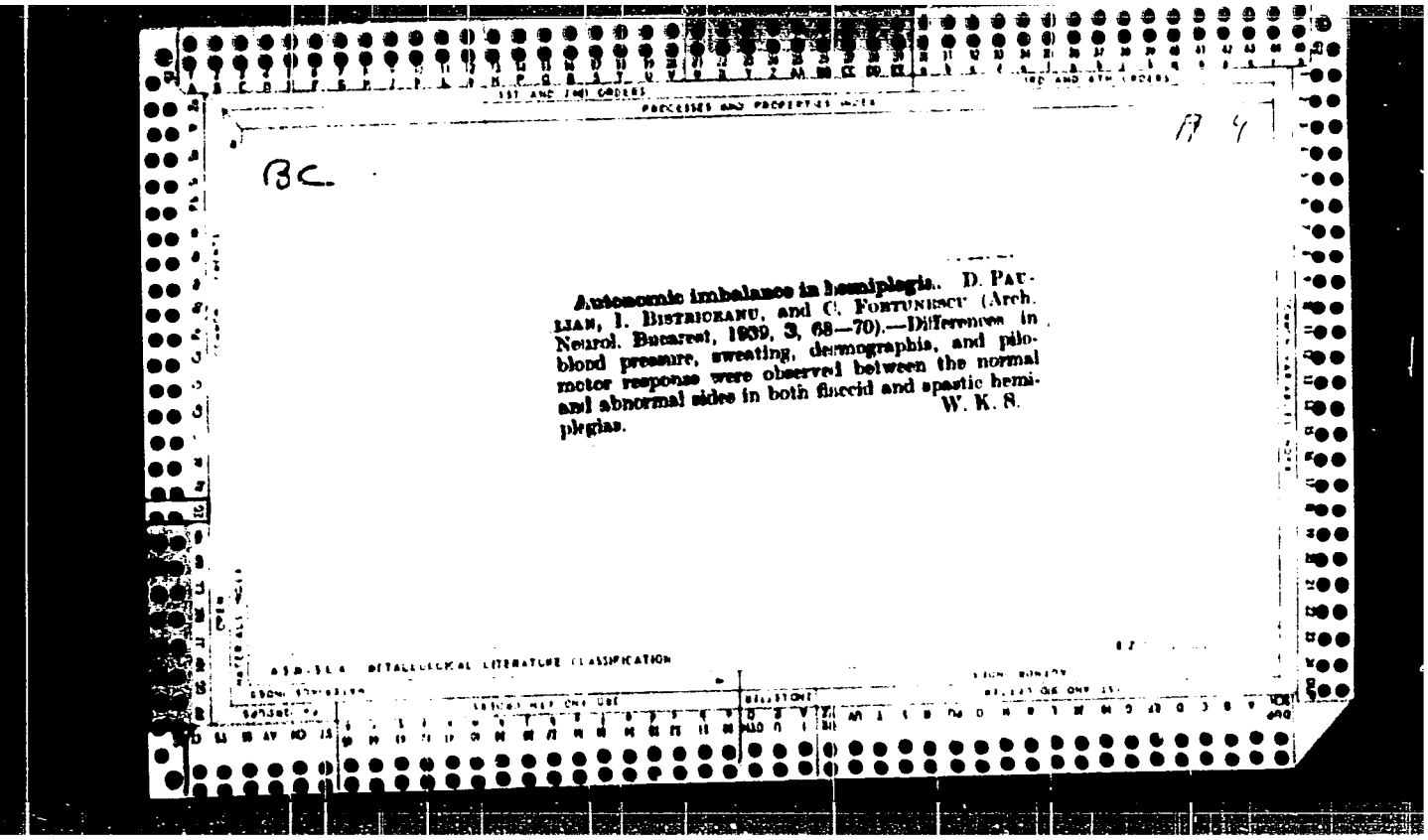


Very pure colloids and the relation between their elec
chemical structure and their colloidal properties
Wolfgang Pauli. *Przemysl Chem.* 21, 25-9, 97-101
(1937). A lecture delivered in Warsaw, Poland.
A. C. Z.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7



BC

AP 4

Autonomic imbalance in hemiplegia. D. PAULIAN, I. BISTRICEANU, and C. FORTUNESCU (Arch. Neurol. Bucarest, 1939, **3**, 68—70).—Differences in blood pressure, sweating, dermographia, and pilomotor response were observed between the normal and abnormal sides in both flaccid and spastic hemiplegias. W. K. S.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULIC, [illegible], Eng., correspondent

Testing modern manufacturing assembly lines. Constr Buc 16 no.754:[illegible] 20 [illegible] 54.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

N. PAULIC

"Navigation Vessels as a Means of Transporting Naphtha Derivatives. p. [illegible], Prospects for Naphtha in Montenegro. p. 192" (NAFTA, Vol. [illegible], No. 6, June 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Un 1.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7"

PAULICEK, Josef; ZAPOROZEC, Alexandr, promovany geolog

Separation of casing strings in boreholes. Geol pruzkum 6 no.5:149 My '64.

1. Geologicky pruzkum National Enterprise, Prague.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICEK, R.; FAJBER, J.

Fast hardening mixtures with water glass. Slevarenstvi 10 no.9:342-345 S '62.

1. Turcianske strojarne, Martin.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICEK, R.; KLAT, Fr.; KOREJCIK, M.

Problem of inclusion in castings cast in CT mixture.
Slevarenstvi 11 no.11:478-479 N'63.

1. Turcanske strojarne, Martin (for paulicek). 2. Zdarske strojirny a slevarny, Zdar nad Sazavou (for Klat and Korejcik).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICEK, Rudolf

Modeling the mechanism of scab formation in bentonite molding mixtures. Slevarenstvi 12 no.11:477-480 N '64.

1. Turcianske strojarne National Enterprise, Martin.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICEK, R.; PAVOLKO, O.; VOLAVKA, L.; MARTINAK, V.

Technology of founding of locomotive wheel disks and their finishing. Slevarenstvi 10 no.1:29-30 Ja '62.

1. ZIVS Martin.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICEK, Rudolf

Casting of attachments to the CTU 3000 press in forming mixture with dense water glass. Slevarenstvi 11 no.1:13-15 Ja '63.

1. Turcanske strojarne, Martin.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, I.

Emergency scheme of the research center of the Associated Electrical Industries in Aldermastone. Jaderna energie 8 no.7:254-255 Jl '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, I.

Symposium on the use of research reactors in Vienna. Jaderna energie 8 no.7:258 Jl '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, I.

Importance of meteorological conditions in the selection of location for nuclear power stations Jaderna energie 10 no. 5:176-179 My '64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, I.

Starting the operation of the Elk River, Hallam and Piqua nuclear power plants. Jaderna energie 10 no.3:305-306 Ag '64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, I.

Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on experience in operation of power reactors. Jaderna energie 9 no.10:337-339 O '63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULICKA, Ivan

Industrial utilization of radioisotopes in Sweden.
Jaderna energie 9 no. 12:392-393 D '63.

1. Jaderna elektrarna, n.p., Jaslovske Bohunice.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

CERNSKA, E., dr.; PAULICKOVA, M.; SMYD, B., dr.

New buildings of social security institutes. Soc revue 7 no.6: 273-283 '61.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

CERENSKA, Edita, dr.; PAULICKOVA, Marie; SMYD, Bohumir, dr.

New buildings of social security institutes. Soc revue 7 no.5: 227-235 '61.

1. Statni urad socialniho zabezpeceni.

(Insurance, Social)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

MATKOVIC, Jelka; WEBER, K.; FLES, D.; PAULIC, Nevenka

On inhibitory properties of oximes. 1. Action of oximes on the chemiluminescence of luminol. Arh hig rada 11 no.3:177-202 '60.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb.

(HYDROXYLAMINES chemistry) (LUMINESCENCE)
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS chemistry)

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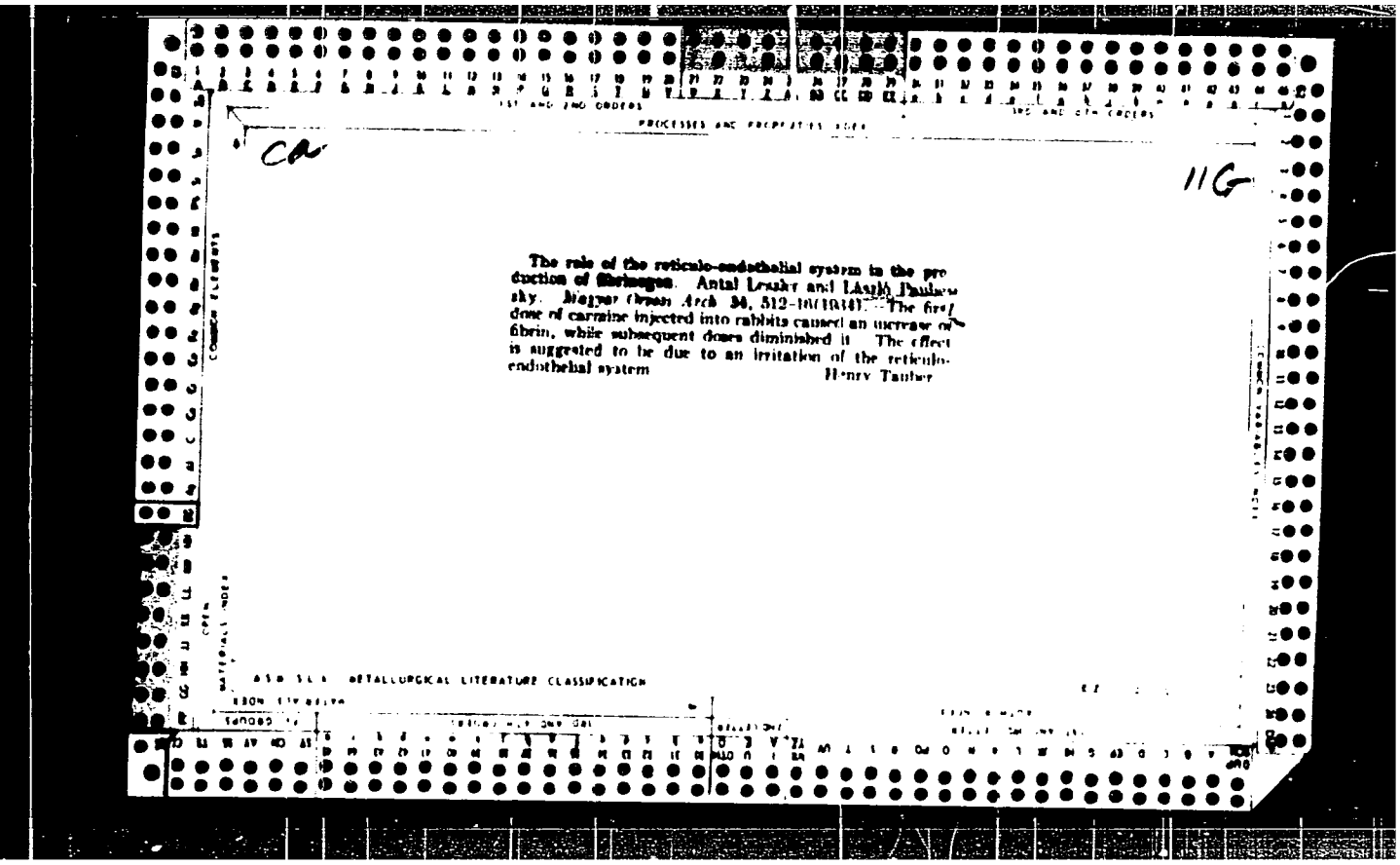

The role of the reticulo-endothelial system in the production of fibrinogen. Antal Lenkei and Leyb Paulow sky. Magyar Orvosi Arch 36, 512-16(1935). The first dose of carmine injected into rabbits caused an increase of fibrin, while subsequent doses diminished it. The effect is suggested to be due to an irritation of the reticulo-endothelial system. Henry Tauber

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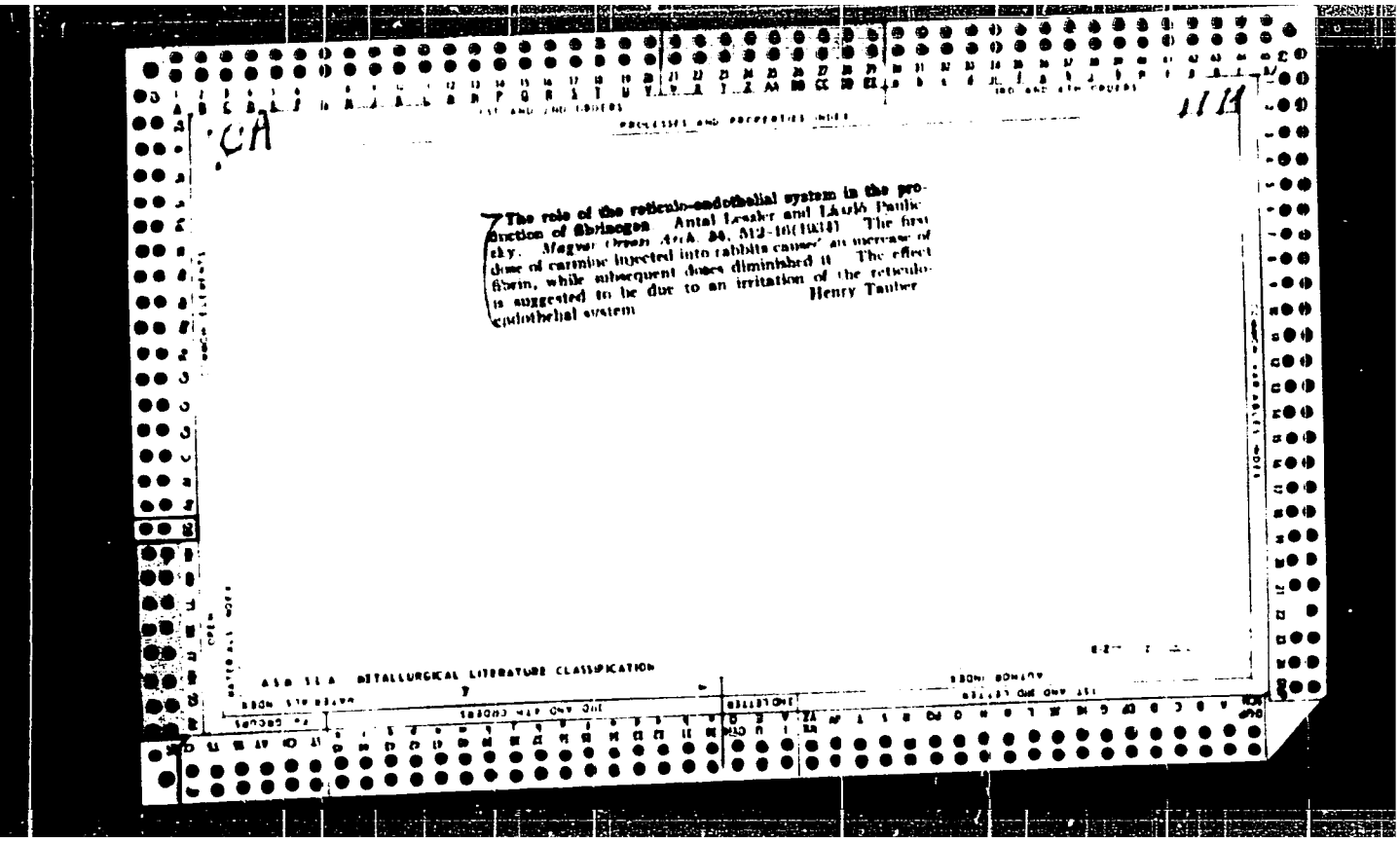

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The role of the reticulo-endothelial system in the production of fibrinogen Antal Lesaky and László Pauliky. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 4:A 30, 312-10(1943) The first dose of carmine injected into rabbits causes an increase of fibrin, while subsequent doses diminished it. The effect is suggested to be due to an irritation of the reticulo-endothelial system. Henry Tauber

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAU..IG, Karl

Financial system of the German Democratic Republic. Fin. SSSR 19 no.10:72-80 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik Byudzhetnogo upravleniya Ministerstva finansov Germanskoy Demokraticheskoy Respubliki.
(Germany, East--Finance)

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HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermo- P
chemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem. Analysis,
Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52927.

Author : Erden, Paulik, Paulik.
Inst : Akad. Kem.
Title : Differential Thermogravimetry.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kosl, 1955, 7, No 1, 55-89, Hozzaszolasok, 90.

Abstract: A method of differential thermogravimetry (DTG) is described which is carried out by means of a device recording simultaneously a curve of the weight loss in respect to the temperature and its

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

Author : Erdei, Ban'yan, Paulik.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Use of the Exchange Precipitation Reactions in Analytical Chemistry.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. Közl., 1957, 9, No 1, 103-112.

Abstract: The theory of the reaction, $Hg(IO_3)_2 + 2HCl \rightleftarrows HgCl_2 + 2IO_3^-$, was studied. The reaction is used for the determination of Cl^- (see: Ref. Zh. Khim, 1954, 36422). The optimum conditions of the reaction course were established. The solubility of $Hg(IO_3)_2$ in the presence of various solutions (ethyl alcohol, alkalies, acids)

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

was determined. The minimum solubility of $Hg(IO_3)_2$ is observed in the presence of ethyl alcohol. The course of the above-mentioned reaction depends upon side reactions, with the formation of complexes $HgCl^+$, $HgCl_3^-$ and $HgCl_4^{2-}$. It was shown theoretically, and confirmed experimentally, the possibility of determining Cl^- in concentrations of 3-6mM/l, with accuracy of ± 1%. At > 6mM/l of Cl^-, $HgCl_3^-$ is formed, whereas at 3mM/l, $HgCl^+$ is formed, as a result of which, the amount of IO_3^- being set free is changed. The analysis is carried out only in a neutral medium (methyl orange indicator). The sample weight is chosen in such a way as to use 9 to 18 ml of 0.1N sodium thisulfate (for 50# ml of solution) for the iodometric titration of IO_3^-. 5ml of 10% potassium nitrate is added to the solution being

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

analyzed in order to improve the filtration of the excess $Hg(IO_3)_2$. A microdetermination of chloride ions is also possible. In this case, to the 5-8 ml sample of the solution being analyzed there is added an excess of the $Hg(IO_3)_2$ suspension, 0.5ml of 0.1% potassium nitrate solution and 10ml of 96% ethyl alcohol. The solution is diluted with water to 20ml. It is possible to determine 0.30-0.75mM/l of chloride ions in the presence of ethyl alcohol with an accuracy of ± 5%. The exchange reaction of Br^-, CN^- and I^- proceeds similarly. Cf. Ref. Zh. Khim., 1957, 8534; 1958, 28482.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULIK, P.

Distr: HE2c(j)

23. Precipitate exchange reactions in analytical chemistry, IV*. (In German) L. Erdey, F. Bányai, P. Paulik. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 13, 1958, No. 3--4, pp. 453--463, 8 tabs.

Subsequent to the theoretic discussion of the exchange of chloride by mercury(II) iodate the practical conditions of the method of determination on this basis are discussed. Between certain limits of concentration the main reaction between mercury iodate and chloride ions proceeds without any side reactions. However in solutions of higher concentration a $HgCl_3^-$ complex whereas in solutions of lower concentration a $HgCl_4$ complex forms in addition to $HgCl_2$. The formation of the $HgCl_3^-$ complex liberated less iodate and that of the $HgCl^+$ complex, in turn, more iodate than expected on the basis of the main reaction. The determination of chloride may be carried out also on a micro scale in the presence of alcohol and under adequate conditions. Bromide, iodide and cyanide ions may be similarly determined in this way.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

ERDEY, L., prof. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); LIPTAY, G. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); GAL, S. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); PAULIK, F. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

Derivatographic investigation of ammonium phosphate precipitations. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.3:209-217 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Allgemeine Chemie, Technische Universitat.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

ERDEY, L., prof. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); LIPTAY, G. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); GAL, S. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); PAULIK, F. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

Thermal investigation of iron (III) hydroxy precipitations. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.4:287-303 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Allgemeine Chemie, Technische Universitat, Budapest. 2. Editorial board member, "Periodica Polytechnica; Chemical Engineering" (for Erdey).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

PAULIK, F.

Derivatography: measuring thermal weight changes, the velocity of weight changes, and the heat-change content. p. 92.

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merestechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, no. 4/5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

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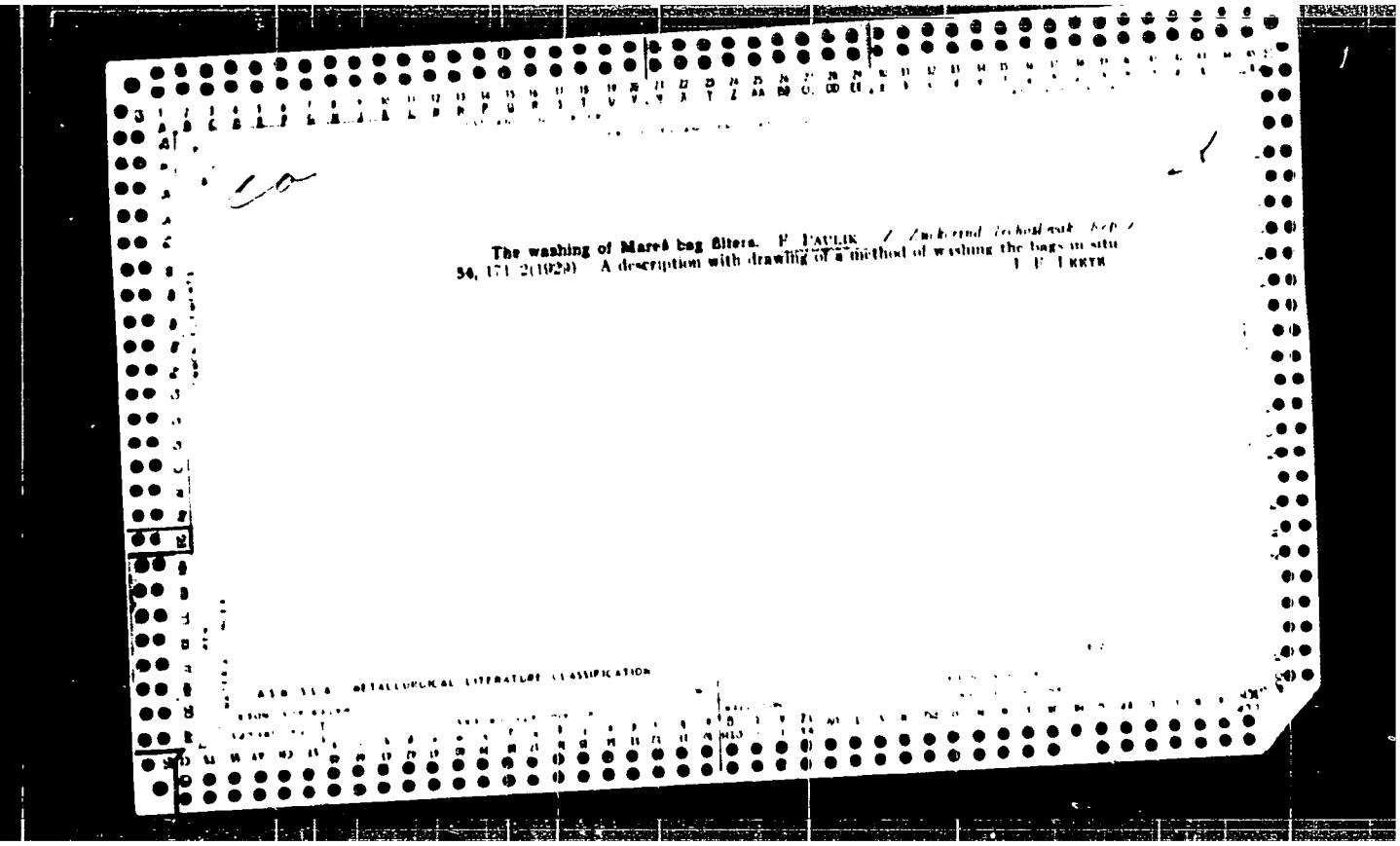

The washing of Maré bag filters. P. PAULIK. / Zavhemd. Technik 1950 / 50, 171–2(1950). A description with drawing of a method of washing the bags in situ. I. F. ERKEN.

ASB STEEL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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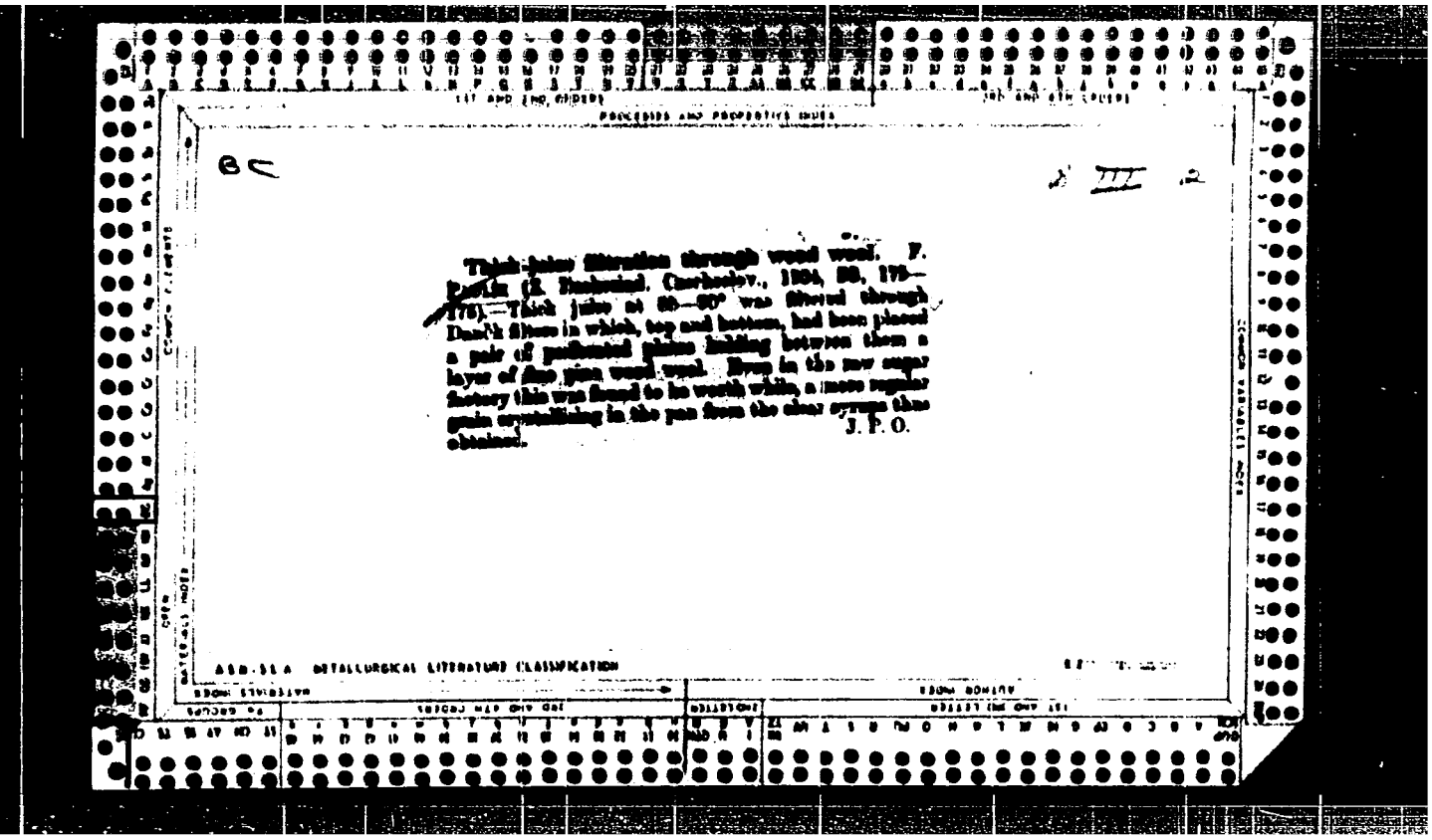

Thick-juice filtration through wood wool. F. Pavlik (Z. Zuckerind. Cechoslov., 1954, 80, 175—176).—Thick juice at 60—80° was filtered through Dorit filters in which top and bottom had been placed a pair of perforated plates holding between them a layer of fine grain wood wool. Even in the raw sugar factory this was found to be worth while, a more regular grain crystallising in the pan from the clear syrups thus obtained. J. F. O.

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L 63677-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021747 HU/2502/64/041/01-/0109/0122

AUTHOR: Erdey, Laszlo (Erdei, L.)(Doctor, Professor)(Budapest); Paulik, Ferenc (Paulik, F.); Buzach-Gere, Eva (Buzag, E.)Budapest); Polos, Laszlo (Polosh, L.)

TITLE: Derivatographic and electron-microscopic examination of barium sulfate precipitates. Part 2

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 1-2, 1964, 109-122

TOPIC TAGS: chemical precipitation, barium compound, sulfate, electron microscopy

ABSTRACT: Barium sulfate precipitates obtained in various analytical precipitations were examined by derivatography and electron microscopy. Pure barium sulfate was obtained only from ver dilute solutions even after all volatile impurities were eliminated by calcination. Eighteen electron micrographs and 9 derivatographic curves were presented and discussed. Orig. art. has: 27 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest (Institute for General Chemistry, Technical University)

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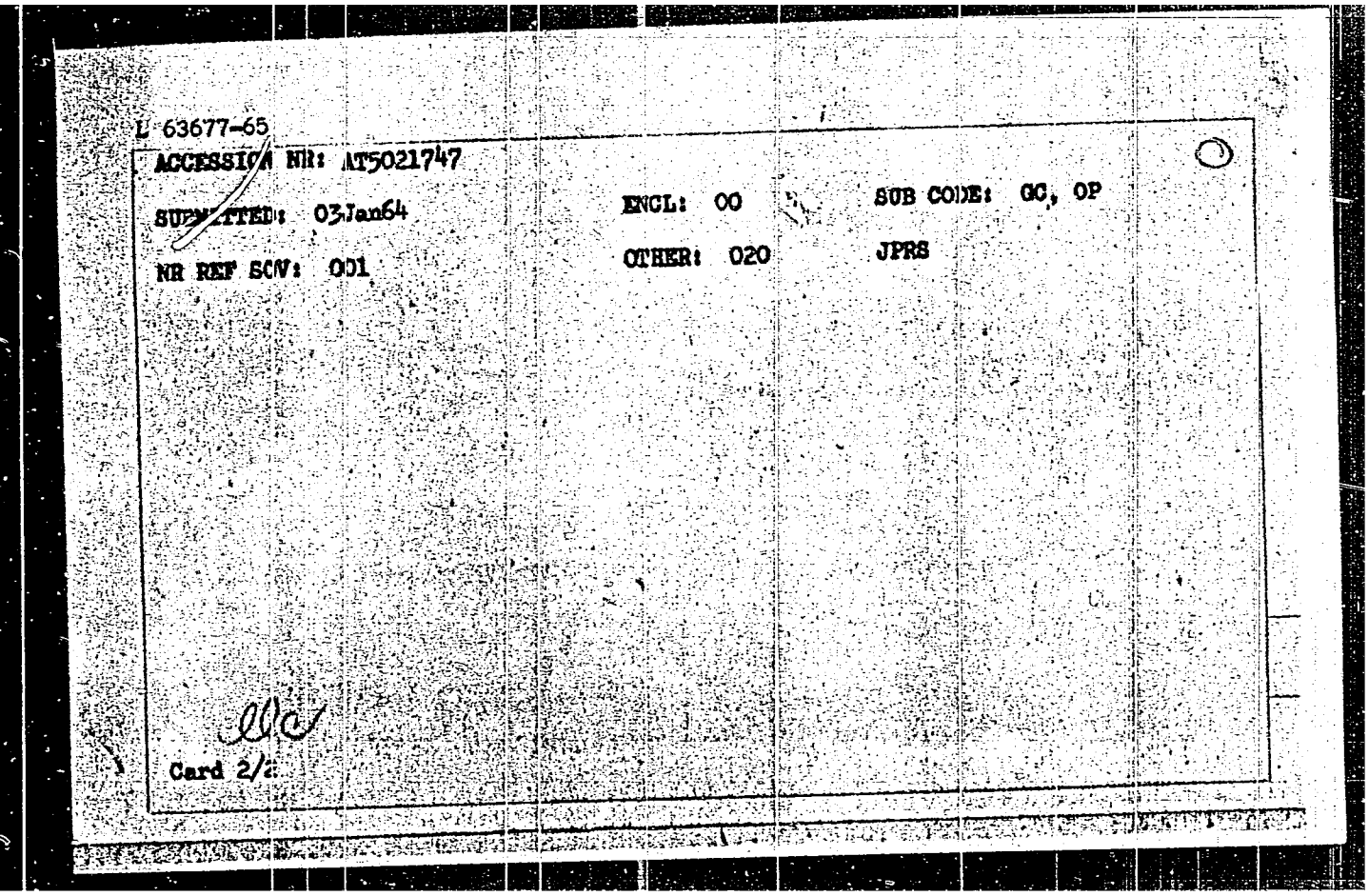

L 63677-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5021747
SUBMITTED: 03Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OP
NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 020 JPRS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239510012-7

L 63899-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5022529 MU/2503/64/042/002/0131/0144

AUTHOR: [illegible] (Chyurya, S.)(Professor, Doctor)(Budapest); Dunam, Zsigmond (Dunam, Zs.)(Budapest); Petro, Jozsef (Petro, J.)(Doctor)(Budapest); Erdey, Laszlo (Erdey, L.)(Professor, Doctor)(Budapest); Pungor, Ferenc (Budapest)

TITLE: Investigations on catalysts. Part 40: Investigations on Raney-nickel catalysts. Section 15: Effects of the alkali used as extractant and of the hydrogen content on the activity

SOURCE: Acta chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 2, 1964, 131-144

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, catalysis, hydrogen, basic catalysis

ABSTRACT: A derivatographic method was developed for the study of pyrophoric catalysts such as those from Raney-nickel. The method was applied to catalysts prepared by using various solvents such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and sodium carbonate solutions. Catalysts prepared by using KOH or NaOH contained relatively high quantities of hydrogen and the hydrogen content was in proportion to their nickel content. However, no relation was evident between the catalyst's composition and its effectiveness. Orig. art. has 1 graph and 4 tables.

Card 1/2

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